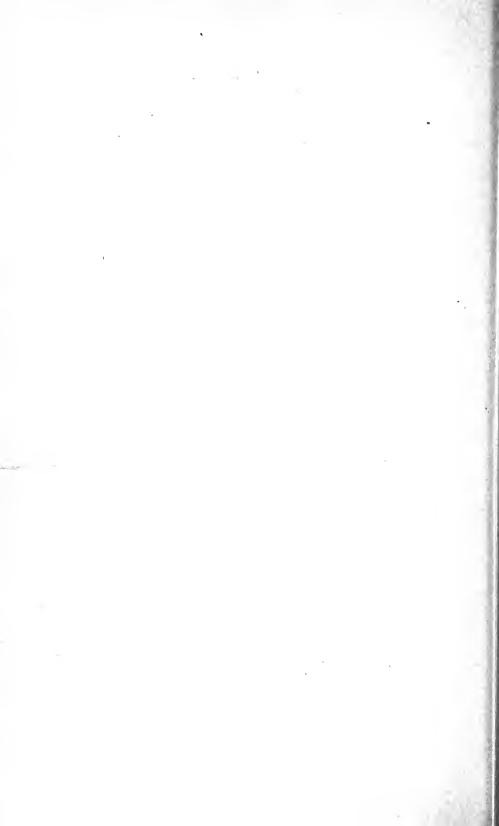


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JUVENILE · COURT STATISTICS: 1931



### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

CRACE ABBOTT, Chief

# JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS 1931

### BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 92 COURTS

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

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## **JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS, 1931**

#### THE COOPERATING COURTS

The report on juvenile-court statistics for 1931 is the fifth annual report based on data supplied by courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the plan for obtaining uniform statistics of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and other children's cases dealt

with by juvenile courts.

During that year reports of cases of children dealt with by the juvenile courts were received from all the courts in Connecticut (89 courts) and Utah (8 courts) and from 71 courts in 21 other States and the District of Columbia. The State of Connecticut was added to the reporting area, and several other changes occurred in the list of cooperating courts. Five courts serving areas with more than 100,000 estimated population 1 and 3 serving a somewhat smaller group 2 were added, and 18 courts serving areas with smaller populations discontinued reporting. These changes are in accord with the program of the Children's Bureau to encourage State-wide reporting through a State agency, usually the department of public welfare, and to continue to develop the reporting to the Bureau of individual cases only from courts serving large urban communities, which report in greater detail than the States are prepared to request from all courts, at least at present.

The courts now reporting to the Bureau serve about one fifth of the population of the United States. During 1931 they submitted facts regarding 59,880 delinquency cases, 22,317 dependency and neglect cases, 1,116 cases of other types over which the courts had jurisdiction, and 17,356 cases of children who had been discharged from

supervision after a period of probation or supervision.

The tables included in this report are of two types: Summary tables, combining the figures for all courts, and source tables, giving facts in regard to the cases reported by individual courts. In previous years all the courts reported information for each case on a card, which made possible the correlation of any items reported. In the State plan for reporting used in Connecticut, summary tables are prepared by the courts, and a consolidated table showing figures for all courts is sent to the Children's Bureau. Figures for Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport, which reported cases on individual cards, could be used, therefore, in only those summary and source tables that present such basic facts in delinquency and dependency and neglect cases as the age and color of the child, the reason for reference to the court, and the disposition and manner of dealing with

San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; Orleans Parish, La.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.
 La Salle County, Ill.; Muskegon County, Mich.; and Kenosha County, Wis.

the case by the court, and, in cases dismissed from supervision, the

reason for discharge and the length of time under supervision.

The source tables (pp. 37 to 59) present details as to the cases reported by the 43 courts that were serving areas of 100,000 or more population. In these tables cases reported by courts serving less populous areas are combined and reported as one unit.3 Consolidated figures for the entire State are also made available for Utah and in some instances for Connecticut. Two of the courts (Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.) serving areas of 100,000 or more population did not report cases of dependency and neglect. Hartford and New Haven, Conn., were not included in all source tables. as the courts in these cities did not report their cases on cards.

### DELINQUENCY CASES

#### TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Delinquency rates, based on the number of delinquent children referred to the juvenile court per 10,000 children of juvenile-court age of the same sex, have been calculated for courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported cases on cards to the Children's Bureau during 1931. Rates for each court have been prepared for each year that the court reported cases since the effort to promote uniform statistics began in 1927. (See table 3.) Nineteen courts have reported each year of the 5-year period. During this time progress has been made toward uniformity in reporting. and it is possible to reach some conclusions as to trend in juvenile-

court delinquency rates from these courts.

The trend of the rates for boys was upward from 1927 to 1930 (162) in 1927, 174 in 1928, 183 in 1929, and 184 in 1930), but in each year of this period the percentage increase was less. The 1928 increase over 1927 amounted to 7 percent, the 1929 increase over 1928 was 5 percent, and the 1930 increase over 1929 was less than 1 percent. This slowing up in the percentage increase to a point where it is negligible between 1929 and 1930 was followed by a definite drop in the rate in 1931 (172), which amounts to 7 percent decrease from the preceding year. For the 18 courts reporting girls' cases the delinquency rates for girls show the same general tendency. There was an upward trend from 1927 to 1929; the 1930 rate was the same as that of 1929, and the 1931 rate definitely lower than that of 1930.

Analysis of the ages of the children whose cases were reported by these courts shows that the decrease in rates in 1931 from 1930 was largely due to a decrease in cases of children under 14 years of age. Table 1 gives information as to the number of cases of children of different ages dealt with by these courts in 1930 and in 1931 and shows the percent of change in cases from 1930 to 1931 in the different age groups. The decrease in cases of boys under 10 years of age amounted to 18 percent, the percent of decrease becoming progressively smaller in the older age groups. In girls' cases a decrease was found in each age group, except for those under 10 years of age, the largest decrease (16 percent) being in cases of girls 12 and 13 years of age.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The name of the principal city in the area served by each of the 43 larger courts is given in appendix table A, and the name of the principal city in the area served, and the number and type of cases handled, by the smaller courts is given in appendix table B.

<sup>4</sup> Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Hamilton County, and Mahoning County, Ohlo Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash.

Table 1.—Age of boys and girls when referred to court in 1930 and in 1931 and percentage change in 1931 as compared with 1930; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts 1 reporting throughout the period 1927-31

	В	oys' cases	2	Girls' cases <sup>2</sup>				
Age of child	1930	1931	Percent- age change	1930	1931	Percent- age change		
Total cases	25, 946	25, 142		4, 206	3, 858			
Under 10 years	1,686	1, 384	-18	122	126	+3		
10 years, under 12	3,496	3, 263	-7 -8	239	224 686	-1		
12 years, under 14	6, 904 10, 935	6, 339 10, 848	-8 -1	805 2, 344	2, 103	-1		
4 years, under 16 6 years, under 18	2, 602	2, 683	+3	671	665			
8 years and over		59	(3)	12	7	(3)		
Not reported	263	566		13	53			

 Only 18 courts reported girls' cases,
 Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio.
 Percentage change not shown because the age of original jurisdiction for these courts was under 18 years, although a few children above this age were dealt with.

Table 2 gives the reasons why boys and girls were brought before these courts in the different years. A large part of the decrease in total cases in 1931 as compared with 1930 was due to reduction in the number of boys' cases classified as "acts of carelessness or mischief", "truancy", or "ungovernable," and in cases of girls referred for truancy, being ungovernable, or sex offense. This decrease in cases of being ungovernable and in girls' truancy cases began in 1930; in boys' truancy cases the decrease began in 1929. Stealing, the most common offense for which boys are referred to the court, and the one that would be expected to show the effect of economic conditions, increased each year from 1927 to 1931. Although the percentage increase (2) in stealing from 1930 to 1931 was smaller than in previous years, it is significant because of the drop in total cases in 1931. Another significant increase, continuous since 1929, was in cases of boys who had run away. There was a decrease rather than an increase in 1931 in cases of girls charged with stealing and running away. Changes in the number of cases of other types of offenses are less significant because of the smaller number of such cases. The increase in 1931 of cases of children charged with the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs, although the number of cases is small, is of interest.

Conditions in particular localities, or changes in the policies, practices, or services of a few courts, may have a marked influence upon their combined figures. For example, in 1931 the increase in cases of boys running away was due largely to increases in such cases in Hamilton County, Ohio, New York City, and Philadelphia, Pa.; the largest drop in truancy cases was reported by Hudson County, N.J.; and the decrease in cases involving acts of carelessness and mischief, and traffic violations, was affected by the marked drop in such cases

in New York City.

Juvenile-court delinquency rates are given in table 3 for each year that cases were reported, for the 41 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population reporting boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases during 1931. The delinquency rates for boys and for girls fluctuate from year to year in the different courts. The general trend in rates for this larger group of courts was the same as for the 19 courts.

Table 2.—Reason for reference to court and percentage change as compared with previous years; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 19 courts' reporting throughout the period 1927-31

		Delir	quency	cases		Per	centage	change i	n—
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	1927	1928	1929	1930 ²	1931 2	1928 com- pared with 1927 <sup>3</sup>	1929 com- pared with 1928 <sup>3</sup>	1930 com- pared with 1929 <sup>3</sup>	1931 com- pared with 1930 3
Total cases	26, 296	27, 408	29, 271	30, 152	29, 000	+4	+7	+3	-4
Boys' cases	22, 499	23, 324	24, 982	25, 946	25, 142	+4	+7	+4	-3
Stealing	9, 263	9, 635	10, 105	10, 690	10, 881	+4	+5	+6	+2
chief, and traffic violation. Truancy. Running away. Ungovernable. Sex offense. Injury to person		7, 055 1, 650 1, 547 1, 764 373 637	7, 977 1, 566 1, 587 1, 816 349 667	48, 307 1, 473 1, 627 1, 672 387 661	47, 868 1, 099 1, 803 1, 526 331 675	+11 +4 0 +5 -19 -15	+13 -5 +3 +3 -7 +5	$^{+4}_{-6}$ $^{+3}_{-8}$ $^{+11}_{-1}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} -6 \\ -25 \\ +11 \\ -9 \\ -15 \\ +2 \end{array} $
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason Reason not reported.	140 553 172	89 431 143	115 680 120	103 1, 013 13	144 732 83	-37 -22	+29 +58	-11 +49	+40 -28
Girls' cases	3, 797	4,084	4, 289	4, 206	3, 858	+8	+5	-2	-8
Stealing	496	520	493	531	507	+5	-5	+8	-5
Act of carciessness or fins- chief, and traffic violation. Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense. Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of	319 363 672 1, 104 624 108	318 395 653 1, 286 693 100	337 425 780 1, 309 675 99	4 388 376 757 1, 222 774 87	4 373 315 724 1, 108 652 79	(5) +9 -3 +16 +11 -8	+6 +8 +19 +2 -3 -1	+15 -12 -3 -7 +15 -12	$ \begin{array}{c c} -4 \\ -16 \\ -4 \\ -9 \\ -16 \\ -9 \end{array} $
liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	29 50 32	26 56 37	21 81 69	33 29 9	43 25 32	+12	+45	-64	

1 Only 18 courts reported girls' cases.

Includes traffic violators (511 boys and 11 girls in 1930; 565 boys and 18 girls in 1931). Number not reported separately in previous years.

6 Less than 1 percent.

Only 9 5 of the 36 courts reporting for 1930 and 1931 had higher boys' rates in 1931 than in 1930. The percent of increase in rates varied from 2 in the District of Columbia to 46 in Milwaukee County. In 2 of these courts, however—District of Columbia and Multnomah County, Oreg.—the difference in the rates was too small to be statistically significant. This marked increase in Milwaukee was due largely to closer cooperation between the court and the police department, and between the court and the district attorney's office. result, every juvenile case coming to the attention of the police was referred to the juvenile court, and a number of boys that previously would have been sent to other courts 6 were referred to the juvenile court. Boys' rates in 27 courts were lower in 1931 than in 1930; in 16 courts <sup>7</sup> the decrease was statistically significant.

The rates for girls for the same courts are also given in table 3. In 11 courts the girls' rates were higher in 1931 than in 1930, but

Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous

years.

3 Percentage change not shown where number of eases was less than 50 or where information was not available.

b District of Columbia; Baltimore, Md.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Buffalo, and Monroe County, N.Y.;
 Hamilton County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Third District, Utah; and Milwaukee, Wis.
 Circuit counts in Wisconsin have concurrent jurisdiction over delinquents of 16 years or over.
 San Diego, Calif.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa;
 Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York
 City, Renselaer County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Allegheny County and Philadelphia, Pa.; and Pierce County, Wash.

because of the small number of girls' cases, the increase in only 1 court (Mercer County, N.J.) was statistically significant. Twenty-three courts had lower rates for girls in 1931 than in 1930; in 10 of these <sup>8</sup> the decrease in rate was significant. The girls' rates in Hennepin County, Minn., and in Milwaukee County, Wis., were the same in 1930 and 1931.

Table 3.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930: 1927-31 1

			Boys					Girls		
Area served by court	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Alabama: Mobile County			143	123	95			35	22	14
California:	1	l					İ			
San Diego County			484	501	454			103	82	95
San Francisco County	143 293	258	070	076	74 265	13 50				24
District of Columbia	427	448	270 417	276 409	417	72	60 79	52 79	47	50
Florida: Dade County		440	411	409	337	12	19	19	63	64 73
Georgia: Fulton County				361	308				70	58
Indiana:				001	000				10	- 55
Lake County	141	133	57	100	82	67	52	37	71	41
Marion County		150	186	146	113	82	76	86	77	54
Iowa: Polk County		327	325	252	202		87	100	81	57
Louisiana:										
Caddo Parish		146	185	181	76		29	31	30	15
Orleans Parish					170					19
Maryland: Baltimore (city)				309	347				32	33
Michigan:		!			4 1110					
Kent County			155	183	176			39	29	32
Wayne County				152	138				22	17
Hennepin County	164	178	167	163	188	42	50	40		4.
Ramsey County		109	108	138	106	27	30	42 33	41	41 36
New Jersey:	30	103	103	100	106		30	- 33	28	30
Hudson County	206	218	219	232	206	29	39	40	36	26
Mercer County	106	143	219	210	198	Ĩĭ	12	10	13	26
New York:	-0.0							10	10	20
Buffalo (city)	155	165	162	178	198	11	14	14	17	18
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)		103	104	103	84	12	10	7	12	8
Monroe County		52	58	40	53		16	12	10	9
New York (city)		115	124	122	110	14	18	20	19	16
Rensselaer County			177	209	162			48	43	37
Syracuse (city)					146					10
Westchester County Ohio:	203	164	154	100	69	35	30	27	19	11
Franklin County	196	161	80	2 89	2 82	0.5	C4		2 = 0	0 =0
Hamilton County		201	244	248	294	65	64	59	2 58	2 50
Mahoning County	438	477	489	496	444	108	97	116 113	105 115	104 117
Montgomery County		127	182	132	121	100	76	88	85	75
Oregon: Multnomah County		12.	221	283	310		10	52	46	43
Pennsylvania:				-00	0.0			02	10	10
Allegheny County		72	70	61	51		13	13	11	8
Fayette County					15					4
Montgomery County	18	23	20	36	27	6	5	4	5	4
Philadelphia (city and county)		280	320	342	320	42	43	48	51	47
South Carolina: Greenville County		60	78	56	55		16	17	15	12
Utah: Third District		252	258	261	320		41	59	88	65
Virginia: Norfolk	467	398	533	470	422	93	115	113	98	96
Washington: Pierce County	61	70		00	50	10	00	200		0.
		76	58	80 342	50 324	16	20	22	17 57	25 59
Spokane County										
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County				254	370	~			68	68

Courts reporting in 1931 that reported in 1 or more years during the period 1927-31.
 Based on official cases only, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The rates in different localities varied widely in 1931. Rates based on the number of boys referred to the courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population varied from 454 in San Diego County, Calif., to 15 in Fayette County, Pa., the rate for these 41 courts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Lake County and Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Pa.; and Third District, Utah,

combined being 176; girls' rates varied from 117 in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 4 in Fayette County and Montgomery County, Pa.<sup>9</sup>, the

rate for the 41 courts combined being 32.

A number of factors other than variation in the amount of delinquency influence these differences in rates. Important among these is the age limitation of original jurisdiction of the court. Evidence of this is to be found in table 4, which presents for all courts having higher age jurisdiction separate rates for the boys and girls under 16 years of age and for the total number of boys and girls brought before the court. The inclusion of older boys and girls affected the rates of some courts more than of others. The percentage difference was highest in courts having jurisdiction up to 18 years of age. In 3 of these courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Spokane County, Wash.) the rate for boys was more than 50 percent higher when the older boys are included, and in 7 courts (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) more than 50 percent higher for girls when the older girls are included. The percentage difference in rates of the two California courts, with original jurisdiction under 18 years and concurrent jurisdiction under 21, is about the same as in courts having jurisdiction under 17 years.

The delinquency rate of a court is also affected by the relative numbers of white and Negro children in the areas served. Rates have been calculated separately for white and Negro children for 14 courts that had reported to the bureau for 5 years serving areas in which 10,000 or more of the population were Negro. The rates for Negro children are consistently higher than for white children. (Table 5.) In 1931 rates for Negro boys were from slightly less than 2 to 4 times as large as the rates for white boys and for negro girls from less than 2 to more than 7 times as large as the rates for white girls. Rates for Negro boys in the 14 courts varied from 888 of every 10,000 of juvenile-court age in Mahoning County, Ohio, to 100 in Montgomery County, Pa., the rate for the 14 courts combined being 576; rates for Negro girls in 13 courts varied from 346 to 19,

the rate for these 13 courts combined being 126.

Comparison of the rates for white children with the total rates for the same 14 courts, given in table 3, shows that the inclusion of Negro boys and girls had a much greater effect upon the total rate of some courts than of others. For example, rates for white and Negro boys in the District of Columbia and in Buffalo are comparable although not identical. The total rate for boys in 1931 in Buffalo (198) was only 5 percent higher than the rate for white boys, whereas the total rate in the District of Columbia (417) was 74 percent higher than the rate for white boys. This marked effect of the Negro rate upon the total rate in the District of Columbia is due to the fact that more than a fourth of the boys of juvenile-court age in the District are Negroes. The rates for boys in 4 other courts (Marion County, Ind.; Franklin County and Hamilton County, Ohio, and Norfolk, Va.) were increased from 22 to 30 percent by the inclusion of Negro boys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The low rates in the Pennsylvania courts are partly due to the practice of taking many children before
the police magistrates for preliminary hearing and decision as to whether their cases shall be referred to
the juvenile court.

Table 4.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts having jurisdiction over 15 years of age and serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1931

			Deliuque	ncy rates	
Area served by court	Age of original court jurisdiction	Во	уs	Gi	irls
alifornia: San Diego County. San Francisco County sistrict of Columbia. orida: Dade County suisiana: Caddo Parish. Orleans Parish. diana: Lake County. Marion County.	court jurisdiction	7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit	7 to 15 years	7 to up- per age limit
San Francisco County	do	404 65	454 74	77 17	95 24
Florida: Dade County Louisiana:		368 317	417 337	56 60	64 73
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	do	67 149	76 170	14 16	15 19
Lake County	do	(1) (1) 166	(i) (i) 202	31 40 46	41 54 57
Kent County Wayne County		154 120	176 138	23 14	32 17
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County Ohio:		135 68	188 106	$\frac{24}{20}$	41 36
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	- do do do do	<sup>2</sup> 58 221 341 97	<sup>2</sup> 82 294 444 121	<sup>2</sup> 32 67 86 60	<sup>2</sup> 50 104 117 75
Utah: Third District	dodo_	243 253 275	310 320 422	32 35 71	43 65 96
Spokane County	do	34 212 269	50 324 370	20 36 35	25 59 68

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Age jurisdiction for boys under 16 years.

<sup>2</sup> Based on official cases only.

Another significant factor to be considered in studying delinquency rates of individual courts is the extent to which the court is dealing with minor cases of delinquency as well as with those involving serious conduct problems. The number of cases dismissed by the court after a warning had been given or some adjustment made of the difficulty, or of cases held open without further action being anticipated, gives some indication of this situation, although some differences exist in the policies and procedures of the courts. In some courts children committing minor offenses may be placed under supervision of probation officers rather than be dismissed by the court. It is interesting to note that of the 16 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population having a rate for boys of more than 200,10 all, with the exception of the court in Norfolk, Va., had dismissed or indefinitely continued from 35 to 73 percent of the cases referred. (See table VIIIA, p. 48.) Most of these courts reported a large number of unofficial cases. (See table VII, p. 47.) On the other hand, all but 2 (Mobile County, Ala., and Caddo Parish, La.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Rates of more than 400: San Diego County, Calif.; District of Columbia; Mahoning County, Ohio; and Norfolk, Va. Rates of more than 300 but less than 400: Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Third District, Utah; Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis. Rates of more than 200 but less than 300: Bridgeport, Conn.; Polk County, Iowa; Hudson County, N.J.; and Hamilton County, Ohio.

of the 12 courts having a rate of less than 100 <sup>11</sup> had dismissed only 20 percent or less of their cases, 2 (Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.) having no dismissals.

Table 5.—Juvenile-delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age jurisdiction dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; courts reporting throughout the period 1927-31

Area served by court and sex	19	27	19	28	19	129	19	30	19	31
of child	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOYS										
District of ColumbiaIndiana:	234	922	275	892	265	808	229	866	239	865
Lake County Marion County New Jersey:	139 154	189 422	126 119	256 421	54 139	115 601	97 114	160 420	77 87	172 347
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	197 97	698 270	211 134	627 306	211 193	658 690	225 183	632 694	198 184	635 441
Buffalo (city)	154 79 196	102 170 404	163 108 153	333 342 486	157 116 144	454 377 456	173 113 94	444 384 273	189 102 67	655 342 147
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County	154 179 411	589 776 935	133 172 443	435 509 1, 105	55 200 459	332 695 1,011	1 59 204 463	1 376 686 1, 006	1 67 238 415	1 225 834 888
Pennsylvania: Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	14	136	23	40	19	52	30	193	25	100
county) Virginia: Norfolk (city)	245 345	761 712	238 284	713 630	269 394	809 817	295 331	788 756	269 327	789 623
GIRLS	İ								İ	
District of Columbia	30	171	35	182	39	169	20	160	21	160
Lake County Marion County New Jersey:	61 57	163 287	49 64	109 174	32 77	117 160	62 67	197 153	35 36	124 200
Hudson County Mercer County	29 7	37 76	36 11	177 31	38 9	101 29	35 12	105 28	26 21	70 91
New York: Buffalo (city) New York (city) Westchester County	10 13 30	75 53 179	13 17 25	41 63 149	12 18 23	113 83 122	17 17 17	58 87 91	16 14 9	76 70 43
Ohio: Franklin County Mahoning County	54 94	164 344	59 87	109 259	50 100	134 316	1 46 101	1 160 319	1 41 101	1 128 346
Pennsylvania:  Montgomery County  Philadelphia (city and	5	33	4	21	3	10	4	29	3	19
county) Virginia: Norfolk (city)	29 64	170 143	30 80	174 178	34 72	174 185	39 73	161 142	34 78	151 128

<sup>1</sup> Based on official cases only as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

The relation between the court and the police, the school department, and the social agencies will affect the number of children referred to the court and the juvenile-court delinquency rate. In some places all children arrested by the police are referred to the juvenile court, whereas in others the police themselves deal with many children, especially those committing minor offenses and violating traffic rules. The school department may deal with nearly all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Mobile County, Ala.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Caddo Parish, La.; Erie County, Monroe County, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Allegheny County, Fayette County, and Montgomery County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was not included in this group, as the rate shown in table 3 does not include unofficial cases reported in 1930 and 1931.

truancy problems through its own agenices, or it may refer large numbers of attendance cases to the court. 12 If the school system includes such facilities for constructive work with problem children as a child-study department, visiting teachers, and well-trained attendance officers, it is probable that many cases, including other behavior problems as well as truancy, which would otherwise be dealt with by the courts, will be cared for by the schools.<sup>13</sup> The extent to which agencies doing case work with problem children or their families are available in the community, and the place that the court holds in the estimation of social agencies and the public, also influence the number of children referred.

#### CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES 14

The ages of the children before the courts as delinquents were reported by all of the 143 courts dealing with delinquency cases. Information as to the nativity of the child and his parents, the place where he was living when referred to the court, and the marital status of his parents, was available only for the cases dealt with by 79 courts that reported individual cases on cards.<sup>15</sup>

The maximum age of original jurisdiction of the 143 courts varied from under 16 to under 21. One hundred and one courts had jurisdiction over delinquent children under 16 years of age; <sup>16</sup> 7 had jurisdiction under 17 years; <sup>17</sup> 29 had jurisdiction under 18 years; <sup>18</sup> and 2 had jurisdiction under 21 years; <sup>19</sup> Of the remaining 4 courts, 2 (in Indiana) had jurisdiction over delinquent boys under 16 and delinquent girls under 18, and 2 (in Illinois) had jurisdiction over boys under 17 and girls under 18.

The extent to which the age limitation of original jurisdiction of the courts affected the number of cases dealt with is shown in table 6.20 Cases of children under 16 years of age were reported by all the courts. Of the total number of cases of boys for whom age was reported, 41,664 involved boys under 16 years of age; 48 percent of these cases involved boys of 14 or 15 years of age, the largest number of cases being those of 15-year-old boys. The concentration of girls' cases in these age groups is even more marked, as in 65 percent of the cases of girls under 16 years of age the children were 14 or 15 years of age.

<sup>12</sup> In Mahoring County, Ohio, the probation office and the school-attendance department handle jointly a number of unofficial cases.

a number of unofficial cases.

13 The practice in some jurisdictions of proceeding against the parents in cases of truancy reduces the number of children brought to court on that charge.

14 In 1927 and 1928 tables showing age and social characteristics of the children involved in the cases were based on individual children, not cases. A comparison of tables relating to social data based on "children" and on "cases" revealed no significant differences in percent distribution. All tables for 1929, 1930, and 1931, therefore, are based on "cases", each child being counted as many times during a year as he was referred on a new complaint. referred on a new complaint.

Peterred of a new complaint.

15 Consolidated tables including all items on the cards are submitted by the court of Philadelphia, Pa.

16 Fourteen in Alabama, 65 in Connecticut, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Maryland, 2 in New Jersey, 11 in New
York, 1 in North Carolina, 5 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in South Carolina.

17 One in the District of Columbia, 1 in Florida, 2 in Lonisiana, and 3 in Michigan.

18 Two in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, 8 in Ohio, 1 in Oregon, 8 in Utah, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Washington, and
2 in Wisconsin.

<sup>18</sup> Two in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, 8 in Onio, 1 in Oregon, 8 in Utah, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Washington, and 2 in Wisconsin.

18 San Francisco County and San Diego County, Calif.

29 The inclusion in the tables of a few cases of children beyond the age of original jurisdiction may be explained by the fact that some courts have jurisdiction beyond the age of original jurisdiction in certain situations; for example, a case in which the offense was committed before the age limit was reached, even though the case did not come to the attention of the court until afterward; and a case in which a child made a ward before reaching the age limit was brought before the court on a new complaint. Occasionally courts that lintermally with shildren who are into haven of invended the age of invended the relief intermally with shildren who are into haven of invended the rest of invended the relief intermally with shildren who are into haven of invended the rest of invended the relief intermally with shildren who are into haven of invended the rest of invended the relief intermal the relief of the relief intermal the relief in the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the relief intermal the deal informally with children who are just beyond the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction.

In the courts having jurisdiction under 17 years of age more 15-yearold girls and boys had been referred to the court than children of any other age, the number of 16-year-old children being smaller. A different situation was found in the larger number of courts that have jurisdiction under 18 or under 21 years. In these courts cases of 16-year-old children (4,492) constituted the peak in cases of boys and girls reported, the number of cases of 17-year-old boys and girls (3,937) being smaller. The small number of cases of boys and girls of 18 years of age or over reported by San Diego and San Francisco, the only reporting courts having jurisdiction over children under 21, is undoubtedly affected by the fact that other courts have concurrent jurisdiction over cases of minors 18 years and older.

Table 6.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 1

				J	Delinque	ncy case	S				
			Age	limitatio	n of orig	inal cou	t jurisdi	ction and	l sex of c	hild	
Age of child	Total				Under 17 years		Under	18 years	Under 21 years 3		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Total cases	51, 278	8, 602	26, 620	3, 524	6, 554	925	16, 231	3, 780	1,870	373	
Under 10 years. 10 years. 11 years. 12 years. 13 years. 14 years. 15 years. 16 years. 17 years. 18 years and over. Not reported.	3, 751 5, 255 6, 880 9, 286 10, 762	269 191 268 499 921 1,715 2,306 1,354 847 86 146	1, 891 1, 837 2, 414 3, 347 4, 277 5, 626 6, 246 426 52 18 486	142 116 160 277 504 908 1, 200 149 25 6 37	233 298 459 589 838 1, 202 1, 376 1, 238 81 15 225	28 9 22 34 102 207 252 211 11 2 47	727 605 828 1, 236 1, 645 2, 188 2, 775 3, 667 2, 796 119 248	77 56 82 177 285 554 793 913 742 41 60	88 51 50 83 120 270 365 431 330 76 6	22 10 4 11 30 46 61 81 69 37	

Of the 113 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110 girls' cases.
 Includes truancy cases in Westchester and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y. (where jurisdiction to 17 years authorized by the State-wide clucation law is exercised).
 Includes only San Diego County and San Francisco County, Calif.

In tables IIA and IIB (pp. 39 and 40), which give information as to the age of boys and girls reported by individual courts, may be found some interesting differences in the age distribution of cases reported from different localities. In some courts the number of younger boys dealt with was unusually large, particularly in the courts of Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn.; Baltimore, Md.; and Mercer County, N.J. All these courts have jurisdiction over children under 16 years of age, and eases of boys under 12 constitute about a third of the number of cases in which age of the boy was reported. proportion of eases of girls under 12 was much smaller in all these courts. In 6 courts having jurisdiction under 18 years (Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.; Pierce County and Spokane County, Wash.; and Milwaukee, Wis.) the number of cases of 17-year-old boys was particularly large, being practically identical or larger than the number of cases of 16-year-old boys. similar relation between cases of 16 and 17 year old girls was found in all these courts with the exception of the 2 in Washington, and also in Lake County, Ind., and Milwaukee County, Wis.

Table 7 shows the difference in age distribution in cases of white and colored children reported by 78 courts. Children under 14 years of age were involved in 49 percent of the cases of colored boys and 35 percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with 38 percent of the cases of white boys and 20 percent of the cases of white girls. This larger proportion of younger colored children undoubtedly has some influence on the differences in the reasons for reference to the court, and in the dispositions made in cases of white and colored children, as shown in tables 17 and 21 (pp. 21 and 27).

Table 7.—Age of white and colored boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 78 courts in 1931 <sup>1</sup>

					De	linquene	cy cases				
		i i		Boys					Girls		
Age of child	(Fatal	White		Col	Colored		Wi	nite	Col	ored	
Tota	Total	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Color not re- ported
Total cases	48, 720	34, 172		7, 245		15	5, 670		1, 617		1
Age reported	47, 969	33, 693	100	7, 108	100	7	5, 579	100	1, 582	100	
Under 10 years	2, 311 2, 153 3, 043 4, 431 6, 112 8, 740 10, 436 6, 330 4, 099 314	1, 638 1, 533 2, 203 3, 152 4, 353 6, 110 7, 236 4, 329 2, 948 191	5 5 7 9 13 18 21 13 9	475 482 633 877 1,008 1,253 1,330 711 302 37	7 7 9 12 14 18 19 10 4	2 1 1	143 94 132 273 499 1, 051 1, 519 1, 050 739 79	3 2 2 5 9 19 27 19 13 1	55 43 75 127 251 325 351 240 108	3 3 5 8 16 21 22 15 7 (2)	
Age not reported	751	479		137		8	91		35		1

 $<sup>^{-1}</sup>$  Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 78 (71 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1 percent.

#### COLOR AND NATIVITY

Table 8 shows the color and nativity of the children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts, and table 9 shows the nativity of the parents in cases of white native-born children, which constituted nearly three fourths of all the cases reported by the courts.

Colored boys were involved in about one fifth of the boys' cases and colored girls in about one fourth of the girls' cases. The majority of the colored children were Negroes, only 41 boys and 12 girls belonging to other races.<sup>21</sup> Tables IIIA and IIIB (pp. 41 and 42), which give details as to color and nativity of children in cases reported by individual courts, show that much variation exists in the proportion of cases of colored children reported from different localities. In courts serving areas with a large Negro population cases of Negro boys and girls may constitute from one third to nearly two thirds of the cases brought to the court; as, for example, in the District of Columbia;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> In this report Mexican children are classified as white, following the plan used in the 1920 census. In all future reports it is planned to classify Mexican children separately. In a few localities, such as San Diego and Lake County, Ind., a large number of Mexican children were brought to the court.

Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Caddo Parish and Orleans Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.

Among the cases of white children only a few were of children of foreign birth. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that a smaller proportion of the foreign-born white population than of the nativeborn white population is of juvenile-court age.

Table 8.—Color and nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	Delinquency cases								
Color and nativity of child	Вс	)YS	Girls						
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases.	47, 956		8, 154						
Color reported	47, 941	100	8, 153	100					
White	38, 959	81	6, 247	77					
Native Foreign born Nativity not reported	742	74 2 6	5, 804 116 327	71 1 4					
Colored	8, 982	19	1,906	23					
Color not reported	15		1						

<sup>1</sup> Of the 443 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

Information is given in table 9 as to the nativity of the parents of the native-born white children in 33,629 eases of delinquent boys and in 5,561 cases of delinquent girls. In nearly half (47 percent) of the cases of native-born white boys one or both parents were foreign born. The proportion was somewhat smaller (37 percent) in the cases of native-born white girls. In a steadily expanding reporting area the character of the population served by the courts will change slightly from year to year, but the figures as to parent nativity obtained during a 5-year period show consistently that foreign-born parentage is less usual among delinquent native-born white girls than it is in a similar group of boys. Traditions in some nationality groups as to family control of the activities of girls may have some influence on this situation.

Table 9.—Parent nativity of native white boys and girls 1 dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 2

	Deline	uency case chil	es of native dren	white
Parent nativity	В	oys	Gi	irls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	33, 629	100	5, 561	100
Native parentageForeign or mixed parentage	17, 877 15, 752	53 47	3, 193 2, 068	63 37

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Excludes cases of children for whom parent nativity was not reported.  $^2$  Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on parent nativity.

### PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Tables 10 and 11 give information in regard to the home conditions of delinquent children. The cases reported in 1931, as well as those reported in each of the preceding years, give evidence of rather striking differences in the home conditions of boys and girls who had become delinquent. This difference between boys' and girls' cases is probably due to several factors.

Table 10.—Place boys and girls were living when referred to court in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

		Delinqu	ency cases		
Place child was living when referred to court	В	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	47, 956		8, 154		
Place reported	45, 172	100	7, 635	100	
In own home	41, 921	93	6, 433	84	
With both own parents. With mother and stepfather. With father and stepmother. With mother only. With father only.	2, 275 966	66 5 2 15 5	3, 616 658 289 1, 378 492	47 9 4 18 6	
In other family home	2, 549 241 461	6 1 1	931 133 138	12 2 2	
Place not reported.	2, 784		519		

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on place child was living when referred to court.

In two thirds of the boys' cases, but in less than one half of the girls' cases, for which this information was reported, the children were living with both their own parents when they were referred to court. A correspondingly larger proportion of the girls were living with one parent or were separated from both parents. Death of one or both parents had occurred in 21 percent of the boys' cases as compared with 30 percent of the girls' cases. In 10 percent of the boys' cases and in 17 percent of the girls' cases the parents were separated because of divorce, desertion of one parent, or other reason. The lack of normal family life may play a more significant part in the delinquency of girls than of boys. Boys may find it easier to develop compensating outside interests than do girls when home conditions are unsatisfactory. It is generally conceded that the difficulties which bring girls into court are usually more serious in character and probably more clearly related to home conditions than are the difficulties of boys.

Table 11.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in boys' and in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

				1	Delinqu	iency ca	ses				
			Place	child w	as livin	g when	referre	d <b>t</b> o co	urt		
Marital status of parents				In own	home						
	Total	Total	With both own parents	With mother and step- father	With father and step- mother	With mother only	With father only	In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed
Total cases	56, 110	48, 354	33, 340	2, 933	1, 255	8,076	2, 750	3, 480	374	599	3, 303
Boys' cases	47, 956	41, 921	29, 724	2, 275	966	6, 698	2, 258	2, 549	241	461	2, 784
Married and living together Divorced	30, 047 1, 887 186 964	29, 700 1, 656 160 880	29, 700	600	122	741 25 868	193 135 6	126 166 22 68	53 5 2 11	168 55 2 5	5
Separated for other reasons_ Both parents dead	964	1, 124 5, 213 2, 444 334	23	1, 360	754 4	923 3, 853 208	197  1, 690 10	165 892 219 496 231	32 20 34 45 20	52 53 86 6	1 2
Other status. Status not reported	3, 334	410			85	80	27	37 127	4 15	1 12	2, 770
Girls' cases		6, 433	3, 616	658	259	1, 378	492	931	133	138	519
Married and living together. Divorced. Mother deserting father— Father deserting mother— Separated for other reasons— Both parents dead— Father dead— Mother dead— Not married to each other—	3, 786 552 56 255 386 272 1, 159 850 162	3, 610 454 46 225 275 1, 027 598 83	3, 610	203 11 3 	33 1 232 8	175 7 212 240 668	43 38 2 32 32	99 64 8 26 83 247 86 215 67	26 15 3 17 15 25 19 6	50 17 2 1 10 8 20 17 6	
Other statusStatus not reported	670	115		62	15	31	7	5 31	7	1 6	51

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

#### SOURCE OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Table 12 shows the source of reference to the court in delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point.

Table 12.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	Delinque	ncy cases
Source of reference to court	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases.	56, 110	
Source reported	55, 964	100
Police.	35, 478	63
School department	4, 046	7
Probation officer	3, 099	6
Other court	393 779	1
Social agency. Parents or relatives		8
Individual	7, 259	13
Other source	302	1
Source not reported	146	

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 furnished information on source of reference to court.

Some indication of the relationship of a court to the community may be gained from data on cases of delinquent children showing the proportion referred to the court by parents and relatives, other individuals, and social agencies. These proportions differ from one court to another because one court may be regarded as a general agency to deal with all conduct problems, whereas another court is considered as an agency to deal only with eases of marked conflict with public authority. Furthermore, in some localities all children brought to the attention of the police are referred to the court, whereas in other localities many cases are dealt with directly by the police. More than three fifths of the cases shown in table 12 were reported by the police. Parents and relatives or other individuals referred one fifth of the cases. School departments and probation officers were the next most important sources of reference.<sup>22</sup>

Table IV (p. 43), which gives details for individual courts, shows that the police referred more than four fifths of the cases dealt with by six courts (Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo and Syracuse, N.Y.; Philadelphia and Montgomery County, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.); parents, relatives, and other individuals reported more than one third of the cases to another group of courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; Marion County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Caddo Parish, La.; and New York City, N.Y.). Great variation was found in the extent to which school departments were reporting cases to the courts. This probably reflects differences in the provision made by the schools for dealing with conduct problems of school children. In five courts (Lake County, Ind.; Rensselaer County and Westchester County, N.Y.; and Mahoning County and Montgomery County, Ohio), more than one fifth of the cases were referred by school departments.

### PLACE OF CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

Table 13 gives information as to the places in which delinquent children were cared for pending hearing or disposition of their cases. It also shows the differences in the type of the detention care in different age groups. Proportionately, detention was used more often in cases of boys of 16 and 17 years of age, and in cases of girls of 18 years and older.

The type of detention care given varied according to the facilities available in the local community, detention homes or other institutions and jails or police stations being the places most frequently used. Detention homes were used in two thirds of the cases of children whom it was considered necessary to hold pending hearing or disposition of their cases. Of the 41 courts serving cities or counties of 100,000 or more population that reported detention care, 29 were using detention homes. Although a number of courts reported the use of institutions other than detention homes, including the institutional resources of private agencies, the majority of the cases in which children were so cared for were reported by the New York City court, where a cooperative arrangement exists with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. (See table V, p. 44.) Boarding homes were

<sup>2</sup> Some courts may have reported the person signing the petition rather than the person making the original complaint, thus reporting "probation officer" as the source in cases actually referred by others.

used for a small number of cases only, and more often for girls than for boys. A jail or police station was used for detention in 8 percent of the boys' cases and in 2 percent of the girls' cases.

Table 13.—Place of care pending hearing or disposition and age of boys and of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 19311

		<u> </u>		Deli	inquen	cy case:	3			
Place of detention care and sex of child					Age	of chil	đ	-		
	Total	Unde yea						18 years and over		Age
	Total	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	not re- port- ed
Total cases	56, 110	21, 561		22, 659		10, 465		314		1, 111
Boys' cases	47, 956	19, 592		18, 850		8, 321		228		965
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	29, 684 16, 944	13, 159 6, 014		11, 195 7, 158		4, 726 3, 520		134 90		470 162
Place of care reported	16, 943	6, 014	100	7, 157	100	3, 520	100	90	100	162
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home <sup>3</sup> Other institution Jail or police station <sup>4</sup> Other place of care <sup>3</sup>		29 4, 268 1, 627 69 21	(2) 71 27 1 (2)	41 4, 652 2, 091 316 57	1 65 29 4 1	13 2, 352 148 889 118	(2) 67 4 25 3	50 3 34 1	56 3 38 1	1 98 33 30
Place of care not reported	1	ļ	  - <b></b>	1		 				
Not reported whether detention care was given	1, 328	419		497		75		4		333
Girls' cases	8, 154	1,969		3, 809		2, 144		S6		146
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer_	4, 120 3, 726	1, 195 700		1, 729 1, 932		1, 100 1, 001		35 50		61 43
Place of care reported	3,725	700	100	1,932	100	1,000	100	50	100	43
Boarding home or other fam- ily home. Detention home <sup>3</sup> . Other institution. Jail or police station <sup>4</sup> . Other place of care <sup>5</sup> .	2,482 986 90	17 439 235 4 5	2 63 34 1 1	1, 200 630 23 37	2 62 33 1 2	35 775 111 52 27	4 78 11 5 3	41 1 7 1	82 2 14 2	3 27 9 4
Place of care not reported	. 1				.	1				
Not reported whether detention care was given	308	74		148		43		. 1		42

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating place of detention care and age of child.

Little difference was found in the types of detention care given to boys and girls in the two age groups under 16 years, although detention in a jail or police station was used more often for boys of 14 and 15 years of age than for girls of these ages (table 13). A smaller proportion of boys and girls of 16 and over than of those under 16 were

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1 percent.

Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

elsewhere.

<sup>5</sup> Includes a few cases of children held in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

given care in detention homes and other institutions and a larger

proportion were held in jails or police stations.<sup>23</sup>

Jails or police stations were used for detention in 25 percent of the cases of boys of 16 and 17 years old who needed detention, and in 38 percent of the cases of boys of 18 years and over. Comparison with figures obtained in 1929 and 1930 shows that the proportion of cases of boys of 16 years and over detained in jail has steadily decreased. Changes or extension in detention facilities, which have made it possible to hold children in other places than jails, have contributed to this decrease. For example, in one court the number of cases of children detained in jails or police stations was 201 less in 1931 than in 1930 because of changes in the detention home, which provided greater security against escape.

Some differences were found in the use of detention in cases of white and colored children. Detention of the boy or girl away from home pending hearing or disposition was thought to be necessary in a larger proportion of the cases of colored children than of white children. This greater use of detention for colored children is notable in every age period. The types of detention facilities used for colored children differed little from those used for white children. However, jail detention was found proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children, due perhaps to the smaller proportion of colored children than of white children who were 16 years of

age or more.

### NUMBER OF TIMES CHILDREN WERE REFERRED TO COURT

A problem of special concern to juvenile courts is the extent to which children are returned to the court for repeated delinquencies. Some information on this subject is given in table 14. The 56,110 delinquency cases dealt with by the 79 courts that reported on this point affected 49,460 children, 41,824 boys and 7,636 girls. More than one fifth of these children (11,201) had been dealt with also in a previous year. This number does not represent, however, the total number of children who had been brought before the court more than once, since 6,650 cases, 12 percent of the total number, represented recurrences of delinquency during the year. It is impossible to tell the actual number of children involved in these 6,650 cases, as a few children may have been returned to the court several times during the year for different offenses, whereas others may have been returned only once.

Table 14.—Previous court experience of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 a

	Deli	Delinquency cases				
Previous court experience	Total	Boys	Girls			
Total cases	56, 110	47, 956	8, 154			
Child never previously dealt with	38, 259 11, 201 6, 650	31, 753 10, 071 6, 132	6, 506 1, 130 518			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on previous court experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> A few courts stated that a "detention room" for children was located in the courthouse or in the jail. Detention in a special room of the courthouse was classified as "other", but detention in the same building as the jail was classified as detention in jail.

A larger percentage of the boys (24) than of the girls (15) had been dealt with by the court in a previous year. A similar difference is found in the percentage of cases of boys and of girls that involved recurrences of delinquency during 1931. Thirteen percent of the boys' cases, as compared with 6 percent of the girls' cases, represented additional offenses committed during the year.

#### REASONS FOR REFERENCE TO COURT

The character of the offcnses for which children are brought into court is shown in table 15. Information as to the reason for reference was obtained from all the reporting courts. In nearly half of the boys' cases (45 percent) the boys were sent to court for some type of stealing. In another large group of cases (30 percent) they had been charged with committing acts of carclessness or mischief or with traffic offenses, which also are due to carelessness or irresponsibility.24 It is generally accepted that the reasons for which boys are referred to court represent delinquency problems different from those which bring girls into court. The closely related offenses of running away, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were reported in nearly two thirds (63 percent) of the girls' cases, whereas stealing and acts of carelessness and mischief were the reasons for reference to the court in a much smaller proportion of the cases (23 percent). Although the actual number of boys charged with truancy and running away was larger than the number of girls, such eases constituted a much smaller percentage of the boys' cases. A larger percentage of the boys' cases than of the girls' cases involved injury to persons and traffic violation, but the percentage of cases dealt with because of the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs was the same for boys and for girls.

Table 15.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 a

		Delinque	ncy cases	
Total cases	Вс	ys	Gi	rls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	51, 278		8, 602	
Reason reported	51, 190	100	8, 564	100
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carlessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	6, 429 337 13, 763 13, 706 1, 625 2, 982 3, 123 3, 048 812 1, 304	5 13 1 27 27 3 6 6 6 2 3 1	16 63 7 1, 008 781 90 885 1, 311 2, 335 1, 709 157 112	(b) 1 (b) 12 9 1 100 15 27 20 2 1
Reason not reported	88		38	

<sup>·</sup> Of the 143 courts only 139 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases.

Less than 1 percent.

M In 1927, 1928, and 1929 "traffic violation" was included under "acts of carelessness and mischief."

Although an attempt is being made to secure uniformity in the use of terms, the reasons reported for referring children to courts as delinquents give a very incomplete picture of their behavior problems. A child may have committed several offenses at or about the same time and yet be referred to court for only one of them. The specific offense for which he is referred may be much less serious than the offenses discovered in the court by the social investigation. When the case is investigated before the filing of a petition instead of afterward, the formal charge is usually more accurate, but even in such cases the offense stated in the complaint may reflect the desire of the court to protect the child. For example, a girl may be charged with incorrigibility instead of a sex offense, a boy with mischief instead of stealing, or a charge of burglary and entry may be reduced to trespassing and taking the property of another. These differences in the attitudes and practices of the court are apparent in the proportion of cases referred for various reasons by the different courts. (See tables VIA and VIB, pp. 45 and 46.)

Table 16 25 shows that the type of offenses committed by children varies with their age, reflecting changing interests and pursuits. the largest number of cases were those of children 14 and 15 years of age, the number of cases of each type of offense, except traffic violations, was largest in this age group. Within each age group, however, certain types of offenses were more usual than others. The offenses committed by girls under 12 years of age correspond somewhat more closely to those committed by boys of similar age than did the offenses of older girls to those of older boys. As would be expected, a larger proportion of the children under 12 years of age than of those in any other age group were brought before the court for acts of carelessness and mischief. Stealing was the major offense in boys' cases in all age groups except under 10 years, although the type of stealing changed as the boys grew older. Older boys were more often charged with automobile stealing and with stealing or attempted stealing from a person, accompanied by intimidation or violence, whereas other types of stealing, including minor thefts and shoplifting, were reported more often in cases of younger children. The percentage of cases of girls who ran away, were ungovernable, or committed sex offenses was much larger in the older age groups, the charge of sex offense being used most often in cases of girls of 18 years of age or over.

Table 17 shows the types of offenses reported in cases of white and colored children. As has been shown on page 11, a larger proportion of the colored children than of the white children were under 14 years of age, and it is probable that this difference in age distribution is reflected in the offenses reported. A slightly larger percentage of the cases of colored boys (59) than of cases of white boys (52) were referred for "other" stealing and acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses that are proportionately more often reported in cases of younger than of older boys. In the majority of cases of colored boys, however, "other" stealing had been the charge made, whereas in cases of white boys charges of acts of carelessness or mischief predominated. Automobile stealing and traffic violation, both of which are offenses of older boys, were reported in a much smaller percentage of cases of colored boys than of white boys. In girls' cases a similar situation

 $<sup>^{28}\,\</sup>mathrm{The}$  totals in table 15 do not agree with those in tables 16 and 17, as detailed information was available for only 79 courts.

is found. Twenty-seven percent of the cases of colored girls, as compared with only 18 percent of the cases of white girls, involved "other" stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief, offenses with which girls under 14 were more often charged. A larger proportion of colored girls than of white girls were referred to the court because of being ungovernable, and a smaller proportion were referred for sex offenses.

Table 16.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

	Delinquency cases										
Reason for reference to court and sex		Age of child									
of child ,	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported			
Total cases.	56, 110	2,832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111			
Boys' cases	47, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11, 090	18, 850	8, 321	228	965			
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up. Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief. Traffic violation. Truancy Running away. Ungovernable. Sex offense. Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs.	2, 485 6, 046 305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 605 2, 865 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223	26 289 5 641 1,083 97 130 203 25 65	57 805 16 1,760 1,957 5 281 319 393 67 165	312 1, 565 53 3, 426 3, 214 29 537 632 684 134 302	1, 279 2, 466 126 4, 904 4, 605 370 1, 339 1, 182 1, 183 282 474	767 835 89 1,766 1,421 1,150 594 506 399 224 168	17 18 12 53 41 29 4 15 12 8 4	27 68 4 200 273 22 13 234 37 8 45			
Other reason	924 88	20 7	67 14	157 17	462 47	188		24 3			
Girls' cases	8, 154	241	408	1, 320	3, 809	2, 144	86	146			
Automobile stealing burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy	16 62 6 921 740 90 858	44 89	2 12 1 94 86	14 1 234 183 4 94	9 19 2 380 238 21 432	4 12 2 153 117 62 282	3 1 2	13 27 2 7			
Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or	1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151	11 39 19 13	38 87 42 18	168 380 174 37	718 1, 146 690 57	304 529 583 22	14 21 37 1	23 30 34 3			
drugs Other reason Reason not reported	110 75 38	2	$\begin{smallmatrix}2\\2\\2\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	14 12 5	45 27 25	45 27 2	1 4 1	3 1 2			

<sup>1</sup>Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and age of child.

A smaller percentage of colored children than of white children were referred for truancy. Three fourths of the cases of colored children were reported by nine courts.<sup>26</sup> It is probable that the small amount of reported truancy among colored children is influenced by the methods of dealing with truancy problems in these nine localities. Children had been referred to the court for truancy in only 4 percent of the cases reported by these courts, as compared with 6 percent of the cases reported by the entire number of courts. The development of special facilities in the schools for constructive work with truants,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> District of Columbia; Fulton County, Ga.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Wayne County, Mich.; New York City, N.Y.; Franklin and Hamilton Counties, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa. Each of these courts reported more than 400 cases of colored children.

and the practice in some courts of proceeding against the parents rather than of dealing with the child, are measures that reduce the number of children brought to court on the charge of truancy. It is possible of course that in some of these communities less attention is paid to the absence of colored children from school.

Table 17.—Reason for reference to court and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

	Delinquency cases									
Reason for reference to court and sex	То	tal	White o	children	Colored	Children				
or child	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	whose color was not reported			
Total cases.	56, 110		45, 206		10, 888		16			
Boys' cases	47, 956		38, 959		8, 982		15			
Reason reported	47, 868	100	38, 896	100	8, 957	100	15			
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	2, 485 6, 046 305 12, 750 12, 594 1, 605 2, 865 3, 018 2, 911 748 1, 223	5 13 1 27 26 3 6 6 6 2 3 3	2, 171 5, 047 210 9, 628 10, 420 1, 521 2, 455 2, 512 2, 352 649 843 321 767	6 13 1 25 27 4 6 6 6 2 2 2	314 999 95 3, 121 2, 162 84 409 506 559 99 379 73	4 11 1 35 24 1 5 6 6 1 4	1 12			
Reason not reported	88		63		25					
Girls' cases	8, 154		6, 247		1, 906		1			
Reason reported	8, 116	100	6, 224	100	1, 891	100	1			
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Hold-up Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief. Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	16 62 6 921 740 90 858 1, 276 2, 232 1, 579 151 110 75	(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	15 49 2 677 472 86 747 1, 051 1, 636 1, 297 60 82 50	(2) 11 (2) 11 8 1 12 17 26 21 1	1 13 4 244 267 4 111 225 596 282 91 28	(2) (2) 13 14 (2) 6 12 32 15 5	1			
Reason not reported	38		23		15					

<sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and color of child.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1 percent.

#### DISPOSITIONS

The dispositions made by the court in boys' and girls' delinquency cases and the extent to which such cases were dealt with officially or unofficially are shown in table 18.

Table 18.—Disposition and manner of handling boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 143 courts during 1931 1

			Delinque	icy cases		
Sposition reported  Child kept under supervision of court. Probation officer supervising. Agency or individual supervising. Under temporary care of an institution.  Child not kept under supervision of court. Case dismissed or adjusted. Committed to: State institution for delinquents. Other institution for delinquents. Penal institution.	То	otal	off	icial	Unof	ficia <b>l ²</b>
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	59, 880		38, 060		21,820	
Boys' cases	51, 278		32, 688		18, 590	
Disposition reported	51, 264	100	32, 676	100	18, 588	100
Child kept under supervision of court. Probation officer supervising. Agency or individual supervising. Under temporary care of an in-	16, 391 14, 849 849	32 29 2	14, 272 12, 830 798	44 39 2	2, 119 2, 019 51	(3)
stitution	693	1	644	2	49	(3)
court Case dismissed or adjusted Committed to:	31, 999 22, 854	62 45	15, 871 9, 388	49 29	16, 128 13, 466	87 72
quents	1,712	3	1,712	5		
quents	2, 046 90 127 231	(3) (3) (3)	2, 046 90 127 231	(3) (3) 1		
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	192 613	(3)	84 224	(3)	108 389	1 2
Referred to other court. Restilution, fine, or costs ordered. Runaway returned. Other disposition of case.	375 1, 903 1, 487 369	1 4 3 1	218 1,477 153 121	(3) (3) (3)	157 426 1,334 248	1 2 7 1
Case held open without further action	2,874	6	2, 533	8	341	2
Disposition not reported	14		12		2	   <b></b>
Girls' cases	8, 602		5, 372		3, 230	
Disposition reported	8,600	100	5, 371	100	3, 229	100
Child kept under supervision of court. Probation officer supervising. Agency or individual supervising. Under temporary care of an insti-	3, 036 2, 559 130 347	35 30 2	2, 601 2, 177 103 321	48 41 2 6	435 382 27 26	13 12 1
tution	5, 059 2, 819	59 33	2, 435 942	45 18	2, 624 1, 877	81 58
Committed to: State institution for delinquents Other institution for delin-	507	6	507	9		
quents. Penal institution. Other institution. Agency or individual.	503 1 89 140	(3) 6 1 2	503 1 89 140	(3) 9 2 3		
Referred without commitment to: Institution	104 320	1 4	12 56	(3) 1	92 264	3 8
Referred to other court	92 68 332 84	1 1 4 1	37 43 76 29	1 1 1 1	55 25 256 55	2 1 8 2
Case held open without further action	505	6	335	6	170	5
Disposition not reported.	2		1		1	

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Of the 143 courts, only 130 reported boys' cases and 110, girls' cases, 2 69 courts reported unofficial cases, 3 Less than 1 percent.

The dispositions used by the courts have been classified into three major groups: (1) The court retained responsibility for the child and provided some form of care to assist him in overcoming his conduct difficulties; (2) the case was dismissed, responsibility for care of the children was transferred to an institution, agency, or individual, or some other final settlement of the case was made; (3) the case was held open so that the child could be brought back to the court if further difficulties developed, although such difficulties were not anticipated. The use of these three types of disposition varied greatly in the individual courts. (See tables VIIIA and VIIIB, pp. 48 and 50.) The court retained responsibility for only a small proportion of the children in a few localities, notably in Orleans Parish, La.; 27 Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Spokane County, Wash. On the other hand, in a few localities, such as Mercer County, N.J.; Syracuse, N.Y.; and Allegheny County, Pa., the court retained responsibility for the children in the majority of the cases. Holding the case open without anticipation of further action was used more often in Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; and Hennepin County, Minn., than in other localities.

Table 18 shows that in about one third of the cases the children had remained under supervision of the court. In the largest proportion of these cases the children had been under care of probation officers in their own homes or other family homes. In the remaining cases in this group immediate care was given by an institution or agency. Reports of cases dismissed from supervision by the courts (see p. 35) show that in many cases in which the children were receiving care from an institution or agency while the court retained responsibility, the children after a period of temporary care, usually in an institution, 28 were returned to their homes under care of probation officers. In 62 percent of the boys' cases and in 59 percent of the girls' cases the courts did not retain responsibility for the children. The majority of these children were dismissed, usually after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the difficulty had been made.

Dismissals, either with or without warning or adjustment, and orders of restitution, fine, or costs 29 were proportionately more frequent in boys' cases than in girls' cases, whereas commitments or referrals to institutions or agencies were more frequent in girls' cases.

Marked differences are found in the types of disposition used in official and unofficial cases. In boys' cases 72 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 29 percent of the official cases were dismissed. A similar situation is found in cases of girls, 58 percent of the unofficial cases as compared with 18 percent of the official cases being dismissed. As the majority of cases of children referred but not committed to institutions and of cases of runaways returned to their homes were dealt with unofficially, these dispositions were proportionately more often used in unofficial cases.

 <sup>27</sup> Although no cases were reported as retained under the supervision of the court in Orleans Parish, La., children had been under supervision of probation officers in a number of cases classified as being "held open without further action."
 28 A large proportion of the children placed under care of an agency while remaining under supervision of the court were cared for in an institution maintained by the agency.
 28 The relative use of orders for restitution or for payment of fine or costs was available only for the 79.

courts reporting separately on these two types of orders. Of the total group of 1,839 cases of boys and 64 cases of girls in which orders for restitution, fines, and costs were made by these courts, payment of fines or costs was required in 1,014 cases of boys and 35 cases of girls.

Although more than a third of the delinquency cases had been dealt with unofficially, less than half of the courts reported unofficial cases, 20 of these being courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. (See table VII, p. 47.) In many of these courts the majority of the cases reported were unofficial; seven courts (Franklin County, Hamilton County, Mahoning County, and Montgomery County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) had dealt with 68 to 96 percent of their cases in this way.

Many factors are taken into consideration in making disposition of a child's case. The particular needs of a child, his home situation, and the character and number of his previous delinquencies are of major importance in deciding upon the treatment that is needed. Information is not available, however, for statistical study of these factors. The relationship of the age of the child and of his immediate offense to the disposition made by the court are shown in tables 19

and 20.30

It is to be expected that the dispositions of cases of children under 12 years of age, especially those of children under 10, would be somewhat different from the dispositions made of cases of older children. Table 19 31 shows that a larger proportion of cases of younger children were dismissed after warning or adjustment of the difficulty or were held open without further action being anticipated. Supervision by probation officers was used more often in cases of children between 12 and 16 years of age than in those of children of other age groups. The percentage of cases of children of these age groups committed or referred to an institution was also slightly larger than in other age groups. Further analysis of the figures reveals that the proportion of children committed to State institutions for delinquent children and to penal institutions increased steadily as the ages of the children Ninety boys and one girl had been committed to penal increased. institutions. The ages of 20 of these children were not given, but of the remainder 16 32 were under 16 years of age at the time of commit-Orders of restitution, fines, or costs were used in about the same proportion of cases in all age groups. Return of runaways and referral to another court constituted a large proportion of the cases classified as "other" dispositions. Referral to another court was used more often in cases of older boys and girls, which accounts for the larger proportion of "other" dispositions in cases of children 16 years of age or older.

Table 20 shows the relation between the types of offenses committed by boys and girls and the dispositions of their cases. The majority of the boys placed under supervision of probation officers or committed or referred to institutions, agencies, or individuals had been referred to the court in cases of stealing. The majority of the girls given these types of treatment had been charged with the closely allied offenses of running away, being ungovernable, or sex offenses. As would be expected, a large majority of the orders for restitution, fines, or costs were made in cases of stealing or acts of carelessness or mischief. Return of runaways and referral to another court are the most im-

<sup>30</sup> The totals in table 18 do not agree with those in tables 19 and 20, as detailed information for these tables was available for only 79 courts.

31 In tables 19, 20, and 21 dispositions have been grouped so as to show the type of care given without

as in tables 19, 20, and 21 dispositions have been grouped so as to show the type of care given without regard to retention of responsibility by the court.

32 Caddo Parish, La., 10 cases; Norfolk, Va., 3 cases; New York City, 2 cases: First District, Utah, 1 case.

portant of the dispositions classified as "other." Of the 426 cases of boys and girls referred to other courts, 239 had been referred for stealing.

Table 19.—Disposition of cases of boys and of girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931.

	Delinquency cases										
Disposition of case and sex of child		Age of child									
Disposition of case and sex of cumu	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported			
Total cases.	56, 110	2, 832	6, 319	12, 410	22, 659	10, 465	314	1, 111			
Boys' cases	47, 956	2, 591	5, 911	11,090	18, 850	8, 321	228	965			
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	24, 130 13, 587 4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115 14	1, 669 526 122 98 117 59	3, 180 1, 555 518 230 265 161 2	5, 402 3, 378 1, 084 410 455 359 2	9, 181 5, 694 2, 080 651 599 640 5	4, 129 2, 247 742 208 354 640 1	109 44 21 7 12 35	460 143 76 24 37 221 4			
Girls' cases	8, 154	241	408	1, 320	3, 809	2, 144	86	146			
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	3, 180 2, 446 1, 447 552 64 463 2	167 37 16 15 2 4	211 114 45 22 4 12	531 409 212 106 13 49	1, 284 1, 300 777 220 18 209 1	893 539 357 170 17 167 1	38 15 15 7 2 9	56 32 25 12 8 13			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and age of child.

Some differences in the types of dispositions reported in cases of white and colored children are shown in table 21. Cases of white boys were more frequently disposed of by dismissal or indefinite continuances than were those of colored boys, and reference or commitment to an institution or to the care of an agency or individual was more frequent in the cases of colored boys. The opposite situation is to be found in girls' cases, dismissal or indefinite continuance being more frequent and agency or institutional care less frequent in cases of colored girls than of white girls. Return of runaways and referral to other courts included in "other" dispositions were used proportionately less often in cases of colored children than of white children.

Table 20.—Disposition and reason for reference to court of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 1

		Reason not re- ported	126	88	28 51 20 38 38 38 11 11 11 11
		Other	666	924	687 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209
		Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	504	394	186 224 224 224 231 31 31 31 411 112 123 134 141 112 123 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135
		Injury to per- son	1,374	1, 223	201 86 87 87 87 87 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
	court	Sex of- fense	2,327	748	263 309 309 54 18 1, 579 473 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 66 146
y cases	Reason for reference to court	Ungov- ernable	5, 143	2,911	1,075 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071 1,071
Delinquency cases	eason for r	Running	4, 294	3,018	1, 276 1, 239 1, 433 1, 433 1, 276 230 380 236 83 83
	R	Truancy	3, 723	2,865	1, 250 968 484 133 139 10 10 10 480 480 480 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
		Traffic viola- tion	1,695	1, 605	1,190 168 168 199 197 197 187 8 3 3 3 4
		Act of careless- ness or mischief	13, 334	12, 594	9,749 1,490 263 157 165 868 655 2 2 7 740 112 112 112 112 117 117
		Stealing	22, 591	21, 586	8, 329 8, 486 2, 801 9,00 671 884 854 1,005 1,005 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00
		Total	56, 110	47,956	24, 130 15, 537 1, 643 1, 643 1, 633 1, 633 1, 633 1, 633 1, 643 1, 643
	Disposition of ease and sex of child	Total cases.	Boys' cases.	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition. Disposition not reported.  Girls' cases.  Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition. Disposition not reported.	

1 Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and reason for reference to court.

Table 21.—Disposition of case and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 79 courts during 1931 <sup>1</sup>

			Delinque	ncy case	s	
Disposition of case and sex of child		White	children	Colore dr	Chil- dren whose	
	Total	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	color was not report- ed
Total cases	56, 110	45, 206		10, 888		16
Boys' cases	47, 956	38, 959		8, 982		15
Disposition reported	47, 942	38, 949	100	8, 978	100	15
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Committed or referred to an agency or individual. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition	24, 130 13, 587 4, 643 1, 628 1, 839 2, 115	19, 965 11, 090 3, 549 1, 016 1, 565 1, 764	51 28 9 3 4 5	4, 150 2, 497 1, 094 612 274 351	46 28 12 7 3 4	15
Disposition not reported	14	10		4		
Girls' cases	8, 154	6, 247		1, 906		1
Disposition reported	8, 152	6, 246	100	1, 905	100	1
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	3, 180 2, 446 1, 447 552 64 463	2, 366 1, 874 1, 162 417 37 390	38 30 19 7 1 6	813 572 285 135 27 73	43 30 15 7 1 4	
Disposition not reported	2	1		1		

Of the 143 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 79 (72 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and color of child.

#### DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

An analysis of dependency and neglect cases brought before 16 <sup>33</sup> courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, which had reported such cases to the Children's Bureau during a 5-year period, shows that little change has occurred in the total number of dependency and neglect cases that had been dealt with. In a few courts there had been a slight but steady decrease in cases during the period and in others a slight increase. For the 16 courts the figures for the five years beginning with 1927 were 9,744 cases, 10,451 cases, 10,441 cases, 10,797 cases, and 10,518 cases.

In some of the smaller courts reporting cases in 1931, especially those serving rural areas, most of the court work was concerned with dependency problems. The large number of dependency cases in most of the small Alabama counties was due to the unofficial cases dealt with by the county welfare workers who also served as probation officers of the juvenile court. In most courts serving areas having 100,000 population or more and including cities which have a number of social agencies caring for children, the major activity of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Bridgeport, Conn.; District of Columbia; Lake and Marion Counties, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; Buffalo, Erie County, New York City, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pierce County, Wash. Franklin County, Ohio, was omitted from this summary as unofficial cases were not reported before 1930.

the court was in connection with delinquency cases, but in four such areas (Allegheny County, Pa.; San Francisco County, Calif.; Dade County, Fla.; and Westchester County, N.Y.) the number of dependency and neglect cases exceeded the number of delinquency cases.

(See table I, p. 38.)

In many cases brought to the juvenile court, neglect and unsatisfactory conduct are closely allied. Whether such eases will be dealt with as delinquency or as dependency and neglect depends upon the attitude of the court. One illustration of this is the increasing use of neglect rather than delinquency charges in Westchester County, N.Y., which has had some influence on the steadily dropping delinquency rate in this county, and the consequently increasing proportion of cases designated as neglect. The large number of dependency and neglect cases in Pittsburgh and San Francisco illustrates two different situations that may be found also in other courts. juvenile court of Allegheny County, Pa., has undertaken a childcaring program for dependent children, including placement in family homes. In 871 of the 909 cases of dependent children dealt with by this court in 1931 the child was retained under the care of the probation officer. This public child-caring division is a separate administrative unit but is still maintained under the jurisdiction of the court. A large majority of the dependent children dealt with in 842 cases in San Francisco County were brought before the court in order to obtain county funds for their care. The statutes provide that the court may order the county to pay for the support of any ward of the court needing care. This provision enables the court to provide county funds for the care of children when custody is given to private child-caring agencies. The necessity for court commitment in order to obtain county funds for the support of children similarly affects the number of dependent children dealt with by the courts in counties having a county children's home or a public welfare agency that lacks authority to accept custody of children without commitment, as, for example, in Milwaukee and the District of Columbia. Limitation in county funds may be one of the reasons that no great increases have taken place in dependency cases brought to the juvenile court in 1931.

#### CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CASES

#### AGE, COLOR, AND NATIVITY

Table 22 gives information as to the age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases by 140 courts. Nearly as many girls as boys were dealt with in these dependency and neglect cases, and the children were distributed fairly evenly in the age groups under 14 years. The number who were 14 and 15 years of age was slightly smaller than the number in the lower age groups, and the number 16 years of age or older was very small.

Information as to color and nativity was available for only 77 courts. As is shown in table 23, the great majority of the children concerned in dependency and neglect cases were white. In more than half of the cases the children were white native born of native parentage, the next largest group being white native born of mixed or foreign parentage. The foreign-born group was small. The character of the population served by the court affects the number of cases of children

belonging in these different groups that are brought before the court. Table IX (p. 52), which gives the details for individual courts, shows that nearly two thirds of the cases of foreign-born children were reported by New York City. One or both of the parents were foreign born in more than 50 percent of the cases of white children reported by 6 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Lake County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; and Monroe County, Westchester County, and New York City, N.Y.).

Table 22.—Age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

		ency and t cases
Age of child	Number	Percent distri- butlon
Total cases	22, 317	
Age reported	21,746	100
Under 2 years	2, 502 2, 748 2, 962 3, 018 2, 947 2, 406	13 12 13 14 14 14 11 9 2
Age not reported.	571	

Table 23.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys and girls dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931 <sup>1</sup>

Color, nativity, and parent nativity of child	Depen	dency and cases	neglect
color, and respect the parties of colors	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases	21, 613	11, 197	10, 416
White	18, 642	9, 605	9, 037
Native	18, 092	9, 327	8, 765
Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage Parentage not reported	11, 499 5, 817 776	5, 916 3, 019 392	5, 583 2, 798 384
Foreign born Nativity not reported	279 271	144 134	135 137
NegroOther colored Color not reported	2,886 84 1	1, 545 47	1, 341 37 1

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 (75 of which reported glrls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

The cases of colored children reported included 2,886 cases of Negro children and 84 cases of colored children of other races. Marked variation may be found in different localities in the extent to which dependent Negro children are brought into court. (See table IX, p. 52.) Ten courts serving areas in which 10 percent or more of the

population were Negroes reported at least 100 cases of dependency and neglect. In six of these areas (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Franklin County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) the percentage of Negro children brought before the court was larger, in some courts twice as large, as the percentage of Negroes in the general population. In the four remaining areas (Dade County, Fla.; Fulton County, Ga.; Caddo Parish, La.; and Norfolk, Va.) decidedly less use was made of the court for dependent Negro children in proportion to the number of Negroes in the area.

## PLACE CHILD WAS LIVING WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

More than three fourths of the children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases for which information as to the whereabouts of the child was reported were living in their own homes when brought to court. Table 24 shows that most of these children were living with both their own parents or with their mother, a smaller number living with the father or with one parent and a step-parent. In most of the 4,482 cases of children not in their own homes, the child had been living with other family groups, often with relatives.

Table 24.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931.

				Deper	ndency	and neg	lect ca	ses					
			Place child was living when referred to court										
Marltal status of parents				In own	n home								
,	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With moth- er and step- father	With father and step- moth- er	With moth- er only		In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed		
Total cases	21, 613	14, 934	5, 288	454	252	5, 977	2, 963	3, 526	717	239	2, 197		
Married and living together. Divorced Mother deserting father	5, 364 1, 130 707	5, 202 856 613	5, 202 2	181	32	533	108 552	99 212 74	51 40 18	12 15 1	7		
Father deserting mother Separated for other reasons Both parents dead	1, 665 3, 635 579	1, 448 2, 661		1 1		1, 431 1, 837	16 823	163 801 504	36 109 43	15 54 27	10 5		
Father dead  Mother dead  Not married to each other	1, 623 2, 502 1, 885	1, 381 1, 598 1, 099	83	227 32	206	1, 154	1, 392 57	184 750 541	33 107 224	25 42 16	5 5 5		
Other status	100 2, 423	73	1	12	11	37	13	75 123	17 39	5 27	2, 161		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

The marital status of the parents of the children is also shown in table 24. The parents in 28 percent of the cases were married and living together. In 37 percent they were separated for variou reasons, divorce and desertion being the reasons in about one half of these cases. Among other reasons for separation were physical or mental disability or imprisonment of one of the parents. In 25 percent of the cases one or both of the parents were dead, and in 10 percent they were not married to each other.

In 42 percent of the cases in which the parents were not married to each other, and in 36 percent of those in which the mother only was dead, the children were receiving care away from their own homes when brought into court. Nearly half of the children under care of institutions belonged in these two groups. Care of children away from their own homes had been given also in about a fourth of the cases in which the parents were divorced (24 percent) or separated for other reasons (27 percent). Only a small percentage of the children had been separated from the remaining parent in cases in which one parent had deserted or the father had died.

#### REASONS FOR REFERENCE AND SOURCES OF REFERENCE TO COURT

Several children in a family may be referred to court at the same time and for the same reason. The families represented, as well as the children's cases, are shown in table 25, each family being counted only once for each time it was dealt with by the court on a new complaint involving one or more of the children. Only cases dealt with by the 77 courts that reported detailed information are included in table 25, as information as to families was not available for the 704 cases reported by the remaining 63 of the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases. These family figures, however, are probably representative, as comparison of children's cases reported by the 77 courts and by the entire 140 courts shows that the percentage distribution of reasons for reference of cases was practically identical in both groups.

Table 25.—Reason for reference to court and families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 77 courts during 1931 1

	Depende	ncy and neg	elect cases	
Reason for reference to court		Families r	represented	
	Total cases	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	21, 613	11, 353		
Reason reported	21, 607	11, 349	100	
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian Abandonment or desertion Abuse or cruel treatment Living under conditions injurious to morals Physically handicapped and in need of public care Other reasons	16, 735 1, 352 465 2, 271 759 25	762 284 1, 104 672	75 7 3 10 6	
Reason not reported	6	4		

<sup>10</sup>f the 140 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 77 furnished information on number of families represented.
1 Less than 1 percent.

Two of the classifications shown in table 25 (abuse or cruel treatment and living under conditions injurious to morals) designate situations almost universally called neglect. Twelve percent of the families were brought into court on these charges. The classifications "without adequate care or support from parent or guardian",

and "abandonment or desertion", which were used for 82 percent of the cases, seem to have been variously interpreted by the different courts. Table X (p. 53), which gives details for individual courts, shows that nearly half of the total number of cases of abandonment and desertion were reported by Philadelphia. It is probable that in other courts many cases involving desertion were classified under the more general heading, as the immediate problem was lack of support. The New York City court having jurisdiction over neglect cases only reported 1,779 cases without adequate care or support (88 percent of its total cases) and 26 cases of abandonment or desertion (1 percent), whereas the Philadelphia court responsible for both neglect and dependency cases reported 1,192 cases under the first of these classifications (68 percent of its total cases) and 358 cases (20 percent) under the second. Physical handicaps of one or more children was the reason for 6 percent of the families coming before the court.

The following list shows the number of families referred to the

courts by different individuals or agencies:

Source of reference	Number of families
Total	11, 353
Parents or relatives	3, 996
Social agency	3, 682
Individual	
Police	1,069
Probation officer	
School department	409
Other sources	92
Source not reported	97

It is to be expected that parents or relatives and social agencies would refer most of the dependency and neglect cases. In some localities the court prefers to have such cases investigated first by a social agency so that only those actually needing court action are brought to court. In other localities the court undertakes the initial work and receives complaints from any interested persons, including parents and relatives.

DISPOSITIONS

In more than a third of the dependency cases, as shown in table 26, the court assumed responsibility for the continued care and supervision of the child. Table XI (p. 54) shows, however, that the policies as to retaining responsibility varied greatly in the individual courts. In 8 courts (Mobile County, Ala.; Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Orleans Parish, La.; Buffalo, Erie County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa.) no children were retained under supervision of the court, whereas in 9 courts (District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; Allegheny County and Montgomery County, Pa.; Pierce County, Wash.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.) the court retained responsibility for the majority of the cases, varying from more than a half to practically all of the cases. Supervision of the child in his own home or in other family homes by probation officers was used in 4,313 cases (19 percent), nearly half of these cases being in New York City and Allegheny County, Pa. Cooperation between the court and some public or private child-caring agency or institution, whereby the agency or institution or individual provided the care for the child and the court retained responsibility for the

care and for work with the family, was used for 3,417 cases (15 percent). Almost two thirds of the cases in which the child was cared for by cooperative supervision were reported by 7 courts (District of Columbia; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County and Ramsey County, Minn.; New York City, N.Y.; Multnomah County, Oreg.; and Milwaukee County, Wis.).

Table 26.—Disposition and manner of handling dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 140 courts during 1931

		Depe	ndency ar	nd neglect	cases	-	
Disposition of case	То	otal	om	cial	Unofficial <sup>1</sup>		
·	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases.	22, 317		17, 761		4, 556		
Disposition reported	22, 316	100	17, 760	100	4, 556	100	
Child kept under supervision of court	7, 730	35	6, 706	38	1,024	22	
Probation officer supervising	4, 313 1, 579 1, 838	19 7 8	3, 464 1, 484 1, 758	20 8 10	849 95 80	19 2 2	
Child not kept under supervision of court	13, 556	61	10, 193	57	3, 363	74	
Case dismissed or adjusted	5, 090	23	2, 545	14	2, 545	56	
Committed to: State institution Other institution Public department Other agency Individual	244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	1 12 3 12 2	244 2, 629 700 2, 733 438	1 15 4 15 2			
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual	255 978	1 4	201 396	1 2	54 582	1 13	
Referred to other courtOther disposition of case	158 331	1	57 250	(2) 1	101 81	2 2	
Case held open without further action	1, 030	5	861	5	169	4	
Disposition not reported	1		1				

<sup>1 47</sup> courts reported unofficial cases.

Among the cases for which the courts did not retain responsibility were 5,090 (23 percent) that were dismissed after a warning had been given or some adjustment of the problem had been made and 1,030 (5 percent) in which the court held the case open but anticipated no further need for action. In a few courts such disposition had been made in one third to more than one half of the cases, whereas in other courts definite action had been taken in a large majority of the cases. Although an equal number of official and unofficial cases had been dismissed or adjusted, such cases constituted 56 percent of the unofficial cases but only 14 percent of the official cases.

Commitment to child-caring agencies or institutions or to individuals was made in 6,744 cases (30 percent), and the child was referred to such agencies or persons without commitment in 1,233 cases (6 percent). Table XI (p. 54) shows that there was wide variation in the courts as to the use of commitment or referral of children to institutions or agencies. In a few localities, notably Mobile, Ala.; San

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Less than 1 percent.

Francisco County, Calif.; Buffalo, Syracuse, Monroe County, and Rensselaer County, N.Y.; and Fayette County, Pa., it is evident that few children had been brought into court in cases of dependency or neglect, unless there was need for court authority for transfer of custody to an institution or agency.

### OTHER TYPES OF CHILDREN'S CASES

Twenty-four courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, and 11 serving less populous areas reported other types of children's cases dealt with during the year in addition to delinquency, dependency, and neglect cases. (See table I, p. 38.) Nearly two thirds of the 1.116 cases reported as "special proceedings" had been dealt with by the court in Philadelphia, Pa. The largest number of cases (364) were concerned with the commitment of feeble-minded children to institutions, or with making other provisions for the care of these The next largest group (293) involved children dealt with as material witnesses; such cases were reported by only five courts (Fulton County, Ga.; New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.) Petitions for adoption had been under consideration in 226 cases, of which all but 25 were heard in the Philadelphia court.<sup>34</sup> The question of custody of the child was the major problem in 183 cases. Some of these involved the appointment of a guardian and others the settlement of disputes as to custody. Other types of problems under the jurisdiction of the court were involved in 50 cases, including granting permission for a minor to marry or a boy to enlist in the Army or Navy.

## CASES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

Cases of children discharged from supervision were reported by 34 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population and by 67 courts serving areas with smaller population. These courts terminated supervision of 13,150 cases of delinquent children, 4,192 cases of dependent and neglected children, and 14 cases of other types. last group has not been included in the following discussion or in tables 27 or 28 but is included in table I (p. 38). In a large majority of these cases the children had been placed under official supervision, but 740 cases of delinquency and 343 cases of dependency and neglect had been dealt with unofficially.35

#### REASONS FOR DISCHARGE, AND CONDUCT WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 27 gives information as to the reasons the children were discharged from supervision. In the largest percentage of delinquency cases (64) and of dependency and neglect cases (62) the children were discharged because of satisfactory conduct or because conditions had improved. Fulfillment of a particular court order or expiration of a definite period of supervision were the reasons for discharge in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> The courts were instructed to report cases as "adoption proceedings" only if the juvenile court had the authority to grant or deny adoption petitions. In a number of the cases reported as dependency or neglect the court took some part in adoption proceedings, such as giving consent to adoption or declaring a child eligible for adoption, although the adoption was actually granted in another court.

<sup>33</sup> Information as to the method of dealing with supervision cases was not available for Philadelphia, Pa., or for the State of Connecticut, exclusive of Bridgeport.

12 percent of the delinquency cases but for only 2 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. Placement of children under supervision for a definite period of time is a procedure used by a few courts but not by others. More than two-thirds of all delinquency cases so dealt with were reported by the courts in Hudson County and Mercer County, N.J., and Philadelphia, Pa. (See table XII, p. 56.) In 16 percent of the delinquency cases, and in 26 percent of the dependency and neglect cases, failure of the child to improve satisfactorily in conduct while under supervision, or continuance of unsatisfactory conditions affecting him, resulted in commitment to an institution or agency for further supervision, or in a decision to discharge the child in spite of unsatisfactory conduct or conditions as further supervision seemed undesirable. Reference to another court, inability to locate the child, removal from jurisdiction of the court, and other reasons were reported as the cause of discharge in 9 percent of the delinquency cases and in 10 percent of the dependency and neglect cases. (See table XII (p. 56) and XIII (p. 57).)

Table 27.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931 \(^1\)

	Cases of children discharged from supervision							
Reason for discharge	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected					
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution				
Total cases	13, 150		4, 192					
Reason reported	13, 142	100	4, 189	100				
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved Expiration of period specified by court Order of court fulfilled.	8, 386 1, 279 245	$^{64}_{10}_{2}$	2, 578 60 36	62 1 1				
Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised. Child committed or referred to an institution. Child committed or referred to an agency or individual		12 12 2	119 492 471 57	3 12 11				
Referred to other court. Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of court. Other reason.	490 580	4 4	258 118	6 3				
Reason not reported	8		3					

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 courts reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

Information was received from 57 courts as to whether complaints of misconduct of the children had been received during the time that they were under supervision by the court. Of 9,618 cases of delinquency for which this information was given, complaints had been received in only one fifth (1,900 cases).

These same 57 courts also reported on changes that had been made in the type of supervision given. Information on this item was more complete, being available for all the 11,046 cases of delinquency reported. Changes in the type of supervision had been made in 859 cases, nearly three fourths of these being reported by the District of Columbia; Hennepin County, Minn.; and New York City. In the largest number of cases (387) the child, although under supervision

of the court, had been placed under care of an institution or agency and after a period of intensive care had been returned to his home under supervision of the probation officer. In 125 cases the child had been under care of the probation officer but was transferred to an institution or agency for care until the time of discharge. Transfer of supervision from an agency or individual to an institution, or the reverse, had been used in 7 cases. More than one change in type of supervision had been necessary in 340 cases.

#### LENGTH OF TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

The length of time that the children were under supervision in delinquency and in dependency and neglect cases is shown in table 28. In two thirds of the dependency and neglect cases and in nearly three fourths of the delinquency cases the child had been under supervision less than a year, the larger number for less than 6 months. Some interesting differences are to be found in tables XIV and XV (pp. 58 and 59) in the length of the period of supervision in individual courts. In all the cases of delinquent children discharged by three courts 36 (Mobile County, Ala.; Dade County, Fla.; and Syracuse, N.Y.) the children had been under supervision less than one year. Supervision of children for periods of three or more years was reported, however, by a number of courts. The majority of cases of delinquent children under supervision for this length of time had been under care of three courts (Mercer County, N.J.; Montgomery County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.). Supervision had been extended through three or more years in a number of dependency and neglect cases in San Francisco County, Calif.; Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County. Minn.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Table 28.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 101 courts during 1931 <sup>a</sup>

	Cases of children discharged from supervision						
Duration of supervision	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected				
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution			
Total cases	13, 150		4, 192				
Duration reported	13, 148	100	4, 191	100			
Less than 6 months. 6 months, less than 1 year 1 year, less than 18 months 18 months, less than 2 years. 2 years, less than 3 3 years or more.	4, 506 2, 245 699 462	38 34 17 5 4 2	1, 673 1, 105 515 270 356 272	40 26 12 6 8			
Duration not reported	2		1				

Of the 101 courts reporting supervision cases, 96 reported delinquency cases and 54 reported dependency and neglect cases.

<sup>36</sup> The one child discharged from supervision in Fayette County, Pa., bad been under supervision less than a year.

# SOURCE TABLES

Table I.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 43 courts serving specified areas and 126 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

Area served by court		quency	cases	neg	ndency lect ca	ses	ir	ial-pro igs case	es		arged i ervisio	
•	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Gir
Total cases 2	59, 880	51, 278	8, 602	22, 317	11, 555	10, 762	<sup>3</sup> 1, 116	181	228	17, 356	13, 085	4, 2
tate totals: Connecticut	4, 215	3, 698	517	753	389	364				1, 333	1, 209	1
Utah	2, 935	2, 545	390		113	91	9	4	5	435	377	1
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	53 103	45, 472	7 631	19, 990	10.361	9, 629	1, 085	161	217	15, 628	11, 679	3, 9
Alabama: Mobile County		142	18	5	3	2			1	29	28	-
California:			l		152	107	200	16	19	202	150	
San Diego County San Francisco County	1, 617	1,384 486	233 140			197 407	29 12	16 12	13	529	152 349	,
Connecticut:	1	1		49	31	18				56	55	1
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	. 704	612	92	116	56	60				230	187	
New Haven (city)	. 369	346	23	109	63	46			<u>î</u>	205		
District of Columbia	1, 927	1,668 498	259 110		163 330	134 328		1	1	824 271	631 184	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County.	1, 186			401	202	199		1		490		
Indiana:	1	ĺ								۱		l
Lake County	350	221 404			113 124			6		251 20	145 20	
Marion County Iowa: Polk County	. 617 . 457	360			204			4	11	198		
Louisiana:						l	1	!		1	1	
Caddo Parish			61	155	65			4	1			
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore	924	840	84	352	249	103						
(city)	2,884	2,615	269	314	170	144	2	1	1	264	200	
Michigan:		401	76	275	129	146		]		1		1
Wayne County										2, 043	1, 504	
Minnesota:	2, 500	2, 001	001							,		
Hennepin County	1, 203					135				865		
Ramsey County	- 409	310	99	193	102	91				384	291	1
New Jersey: Hudson County	1, 696	1, 520	176							300	244	ı
Mercer County	443									505	468	1
New York:	1, 212	1 116	94	71	33	38	i i		i	189	163	
Buffalo (city)Erie County (ex 'usive	- 1, 212	1, 118	99	1 11	33	30	`  <b>-</b> -			100	100	1
of Buffalo)	_ 187		14							139		
Monroe County	_ 224	190								135	109	
New York (city)	7, 299 243	6, 416 195						1	84			
Rensselaer County Syracuse (city)									ĺí		9	
Westchester County			59	438	215	223	51	23	28	238	212	2
Ohio:	1 000		276	729	385	344	15	8	,			
Franklin County Hamilton County	- 1, 855 - 2, 550	1, 579 1, 941								164	126	3
Mahoning County	1, 979	1, 613	36f		102	86						
Montgomery County	- 578	360	218	348	181	167	7 1		1	164	100	)
Oregon: Multnomal	1 1, 247	1, 110	137	646	309	337	21	. 7	14	391	287	7
Pennsylvania:	1 '					1		1	-	1		1
Allegheny County	- 853	721										·
Fayette County Montgomery County	- 66		5 1							. 1		1
Philadelphia (city and		1	1 .	1 '	'	1 .						1
county)	-1.7,390	6, 524	866	3, 65	1,941	1,713	707	(4)	(4)	1, 239	838	3
South Carolina: Greenvill	e		5 16		30	28	3 11	1 3	8	3.3	27	,
County Utah: Third District	1, 149				92							
Virginia: Norfolk (city)		59		159	73							
Washington:	1					28	,		١,			1
Pierce County									1 1			1
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee		1 00	J 9.	1 ''								1
County		3, 02	2 503	1, 216	627	589	9 1	1 1		918	598	3
tone was I not many	.				1		1	1		}		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 77	5,800	97	2, 327		1, 133	31	20	11	1, 728	1, 406	sl

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

2 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

Includes 707 cases for one court which did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.

Not separately reported.

Table IIA.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 1931 <sup>1</sup>

Court juris diction   Total cases   County   C					Во	ys' del	inquer	icy cas	es		
Area served by court   coinginal column   Coingin							Age o	fboy			
Cannecticut	Area served by court	original court juris-	Total	der 10	years, under	years, under	years, under			years and	Age not re- port ed
Connecticut	Total cases 2		51, 278	2, 939	6, 542	12, 135	20, 048	5, 162	3, 259	228	965
Utah	Etate totals.	Under 16	3.698	387	706	1, 162	1, 342	101			
Alabama: Mobile County		Under 18						487	371	24	16
California: San Diego County	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION		45, 472	2, 490	5, 692	10, 702	18, 161	4, 521	2, 820	201	885
San Diego County		Under 16	142	9	19	45	38	16	6	2	7
Bridgeport (city)	San Diego County San Francisco County	Under 21do									4 2
Hartford (city)	Bridgeport (city)	Under 16	376	39				1			
Florida: Pulton County	Hartford (city)	do						17			
Florida: Pulton County	District of Columbia	Under 17.						323	8	7	1
Lake County	Florida: Dade County	do	498	31	54	119	200	76			10
Lake County	Georgia: Fulton County	Under 16	999	63	149	304	438	35	8	2	
Caddo Parish	Laka County	do									
Caddo Parish	Marion County	do Under 18							49		19
Orleans Parish         do.         840 stream         32 stream         103 stream         180 stream         337 stream         154 stream         26 stream         4 stream           Maryland: Baltimore (city)         Under 16         2,615 stream         274 stream         600 stream         770 stream         69 stream         19 stream           Kent County         Under 18         431 stream         29 stream         68 stream         167 stream         4 stream           Wayne County         Under 18         990 stream         25 stream         13 stream         130 stream         130 stream         194 stream         191 stream         7 stream         190 stream         25 stream         16 stream         194 stream         191 stream         7 stream         190 stream         25 stream         16 stream         191 stream         7 stream         3 stream         190 stream         25 stream         115 stream         16 stream         191 stream         190 stream         2 stream         15 stream         191 stream         190 stream         2 stream         18 stream         190 stream         2 stream         16 stream         190 stream         2 stream         18 stream         1 stream         1 stream         1 stream         1 stream         1 stream         1 stream         1 stream	Louisiana:			1							_
Maryland: Baltimore (city)											172
Michigan: Kent County	Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Under 16									
Minnesota: Hennepin County	Michigan:		401	00			107	0.0			3
Minnesota: Hennepin County	Wayne County	Under 17	2, 664							1	
Ramsey County	Minnesota:		1		01				101	-	25
New Jersey:	Ramsey County	Under 18									20
New York   Buffalo (city)	New Jersey					1	701				١.
New York   Buffalo (city)	Hudson County	Under 16	1,520								1 1
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)    About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)   About County (exclusive of Buffalo)	New York:			1			1				_
Buffalo	Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	do	1, 118	40	136	309	624	6		2	1
Syracuse (city)	Buffalo)	do	173						1		
Syracuse (city)	Monroe County	do	190			1 60	93			<b>-</b> -	3 75
Syracuse (city)	Rensselaer County	do	195		24	1, 837	3, 340			1	10
Ohio:         Franklin County.         Under 18.         1, 579         86         159         287         537         280         215         3           Hamilton County.        do.         1, 941         94         175         375         564         358         319         26           Mahoning County.        do.         360         23         28         58         128         75         45            Oregon: Multnomah County.        do.         1, 110         49         103         184         352         209         175         6           Pennsylvania:         Allegheny County.        do.         55          37         93         218         348         19         3         2           Fayette County.        do.        do.         55          12         22         8         6         4           Philadelphia (city and county).        do.         6, 524         478         1,059         1,697         2,920         22         7            South Carolina: Greenville        do.        do.        do.        do.        do.        do.        do.        do.	Syracuse (city)	[aoao	1 200	21	53	67	112	3			
Pranklin County	Westchester County	do	338	25	49	95	141	23	1	] 1	3
Montgomery County	Franklin County	Under 18.	1, 579	86	159	287	537	280	215		
Montgomery County	Hamilton County	do	1,941	94	175	375	564	358	319		
Oregon: Multinoman County	Mahoning County	do	1,613	52							55 3
Pennsylvania:	Oregon: Multnomah County	do	1, 110					209			32
Fayette County	Pennsylvania:					016	240	10		١ ,	١,
Montgomery County do 65 2 8 16 38 1	Favette County	do	55								
Philadelphia (city and county) do 6, 524 478 1, 059 1, 697 2, 920 22 7	Montgomery County	do	65	2	8						
South Carolina: Greenville	Philadelphia (city and		1	470	1 050	1 605	2 020	99	, ,		341
County 75 5 17 27 25	South Carolina: Greenville		0, 324	416	1,059	i		1	1 '		541
Utan: Third District	County	do	. 75								1 5
	Virginia: Norfolk (city)	do do	595				162	129	151		5 5
Washington:	Washington:		1		1					1	
Pierce County         do         84         3         5         13         23         16         21         1           Spokane County         do         530         14         27         69         174         116         123         2	Pierce County	do	84								
wisconsin: Milwaukee Coun-	Wisconsin: Milwankee Coun-	ao	. 530	1 14	27	1 05	1/4	110	120		
ty	ty	do	. 3, 022	148	267	512	866	592	594	30	13
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100.000							1	1		
POPULATION	POPULATION		5,806	449	850	1, 433	1,887	641	439	27	80

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

Table IIB.—Age limitation of original court jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				G	irls' d€	linque	псу са	ses		
-	Age limi- tation of					Age	of girl			
Area server by court	original court ju- risdiction	Total	Un- der 10 years	years, un- der 12	12 years, un- der 14	14 years, un- der 16	16 years	17 years	18 years and over	Age not re- port- ed
Total cases *		8, 602	269	459	1, 420	4, 021	1, 354	847	86	146
State totals: Connecticut Utah	Under 16 Under 18	517 390	33 12	61 14	125 54	241 136	57 90	77	2	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.		7, 631	220	389	1, 244	3, 628	1, 167	768	83	132
Alabama: Mobile County California:	Under 16	18			8	7	1		1	1
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	Under 21do	233 140	21 1	13 1	30 11	63 44	45 36	42 27	18 19	1
Bridgeport (city)	Under 16dodo	69 92 23	5 5	10 4 1	25 23 3	29 57 19	3			
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Under 17 do Under 16	259 110 187	15 4 8	9 4 18	51 19 59	130 48 92	53 29 9	1 2 1	1	3
Indiana: Lake County Marion County	Under 18	129 213	1	3 20	17 32	58 75	23 49	27 30		
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	Under 17do	97 61 84	4	1 4	16 1 17	14 35	25 3 20	7 3 2		39
Orleans Parish		269 76	8	29	71	120	24	12 2	i	4
Kent County		301 213	1	7	37	185	70 45	63	3	1
Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	do	99		3	38	36	25	29		
Mercer County New York:	do	52	4	5 7	15 15	25	1			1
Buffalo (city)  Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo).  Monroe County		14		i 3	10	10				
New York (city)	do	883 48 16 59	21	52 3 2 2	191 7 3 6	603 26 11 35	8 12 14	1		
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	Under 18 do	276 609 366 218 137	4 6 16 9	8 20 18 12 5	35 79 43 33 16	103 203 145 88 55	72 151 81 39 29	50 114 57 30 27	2 21 1 4	18
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County	Under 16	132	2	5	24	81 10	6	10	4	 
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county).	do	866	43	1 64	170	563	7			19
South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third District	Under 18	16 171	1 5	5 4	5 20	5 47	53	39	1	2
Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County	do	133	4	7	25	40	26 9	26	1	5
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	00	91 503	11	111	10 36	35 155	26 144	17 142	2 2	2
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.		971	49	70	176	393	187	79	3	14

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

2 Exclusive of the totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IIIa.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931.

				Boys' de	linquenc	y cases			
				White	boys				_
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Col- ored boys	Boys whose color was not re ported
Total cases <sup>2</sup>	47, 956	38, 959	17, 877	15, 752	1, 853	742	2, 735	8, 982	1.
State total: Utah	2, 545	2, 539	2, 108	390	19	22		6	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	44, 514	35, 945	15, 308	15, 373	1, 821	721	2, 722	8, 554	1:
Alabama: Mobile County	142	80	79	1				62	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city). District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	486 376 1, 668 498	1, 352 472 363 636 401	954 131 69 533 379 398	310 179 266 64 19	25 68 19 35 1	60 21 8 1	3 73 1 3 1	32 14 13 1, 032 97 601	
Georgia: Fution County Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	999 221 404 360	398 187 270 317	50 264 270	128 5 47	1	8		34 134 43	
Caddo Parisb Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	277 840 2, 615	164 383 1, 782	155 280 838	63 653	5 8 276	6 12	26 3	113 457 833	
Kent County Wayne County	431 2, 664	398 2, 182	267 553	125 1, 402	28	1 155	44	33 482	
Minnesota:  Hennepin CountyRamsey County	990 310	971 305	569 219	388 80	2 1	10 5	2	19 5	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	1, 520 391	1, 433 341	350 67	1, 049 273		34 1		87 50	
New York:  Buffalo (city)  Eric County (exclusive of	1, 118	1,047	275	735	1	36		71	
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338	171 189 5, 701 193 241 314	53 81 1, 423 127 50 74	115 103 4,071 66 186 214	24	2 5 162 8 10	21	2 1 715 2 12 24	
Ohlo: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multromah County	1, 941 1, 613 360	1, 188 1, 316 1, 393 296 1, 095	1, 079 554 252 243 761	96 74 702 39 240	677 146 12 24	4 8 10 2 28	5 3 283 	391 625 205 64 15	1
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County	721 55 65	600 51 57	190 33 33	400 16 24	8	1 2	1	121 4 8	
Philadelphia (city and county)	6, 524	4, 787	982	1, 566	19	49	2, 171	1, 737	
County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	75 978 595	46 976 306	45 696 292	254 13	17	9		29 2 289	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwackee County	84 530 3, 022	82 524 2, 934	72 405 1, 163	10 108 1, 288	5 394	6 55	34	2 6 88	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	3, 442	3, 014	2, 569	379	32	21	13	428	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IIIB.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				Girls' de	linquenc	y cases			
				White	e girls				Girls
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age		For- eign born	Na- tivity not re- ported	Col- ored girls	whos color was not re- porte
Total cases 2	8, 154	6, 247	3, 493	2, 068	243	116	327	1, 906	
State total: Utah	390	386	316	64	6			4	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	7, 516	5, 700	3, 022	2,001	241	111	325	1,815	
Alabama: Mobile County California:	18	8	8					10	
San Diego County San Francisco County	233 140	224 136	154 37	54 47	10 17	5 19	1 16	9	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) - District of Columbia	69 259	62 54	12 49	48	2			7 205	
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	110 187	83 71	79 71			1	3	27 116	
Indiana: Lake County	129	102	34	62	1	5		27	
Marion County	213 97	126 86	126 82	4				87 11	
Caddo Parish	61 84 269	39 27 124	37 19 65	1 29	2	<u>i</u>	5	22 57	
Michigan: Kent County	76	70	45	23	30			145	
Wayne County Minnesota: Hennepin County	301 213	256 200	93	129 93	8 2	15	11	45 13	
Ramsey County	99	90	71	19				9	
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	176 52	165 42	52 6	112 36		1		11 10	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	94	87	21	64		2		7	
Buffalo)	14 34	13 33	6 9	7 21		3		1 1	
New York (city) Rensselacr County	883 48	742 47	208 37	494 10	4	36		141 1	
Westchester County	16 59	16 51	6 12	10 35	1	3		8	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County	276 609	193 407	174 382	13 11	5 14		1	83 202	- <b></b>
Mahoning County	366	286	38	78	12	8	150	79	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	218 137	169 132	142 108	15 8	8	3	3 9	49 5	
Allegheny CountyFayette County	132 11	105 10	47 6	58 4				27 1	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	9	7	5	2	2		110	2	
South Carolina: Greenville County	866 16	577 9	185	270	2	2	118	289 7	
Utah: Third District	171 133	170 70	125 66	39 4	6			1 63	
Washington: Pierce County	44	41 89	29 71	11 17		1		3	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County.	91 503	481	192	168	110	3	8	22	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	638	547	471	67	2	5	2	91	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IV.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				Del	inquen	cy case	es			
Area served by court				Sour	ce of re	eferenc	e to co	urt		
Alea served by court	Total	Police	School depart- ment	Proba- tion officer	Other court	S o c i a l agency	Parents or rela- tives	Other indi- vidual	Other source	Source not re-
Total cases 2	56, 110	35, 478	4, 046	3, 099	393	779	4, 608	7, 259	302	146
State total: Utah	2, 935	1,048	517	561	11	8	154	587	49	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	52, 030	33, 864	3, 412	2, 351	342	742	4, 413	6, 529	242	135
Alabama: Mobile County	160	54	27	3	4	7	25	37	2	1
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	1, 617 626 445 1, 927 608 1, 186	874 401 296 1, 326 189 715	139 35 39 1 112 24	14 53 4 233 13 142	170 19 2 5	16 19 12 4 4 4	154 90 25 227 115 67	207 5 66 133 145 234	43 2 3 24	2 1 1
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	350 617 457	130 176 186	100 14 75	13 6 1	5	18 7 9	45 125 48	39 260 137	1I 1	18
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	338 924 2, 884	139 27 2, 511	2	4I 891 9	2	<del>2</del>	39 I 146	91 3 36	8	24 2 2
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	507 2, 965	354 2, 112	28 302	10	1	5 96	52 137	54 260	3 55	<u>-</u> 2
Minnesota: Hennepin County	1, 203	802 310	29	12		29 6	141 20	171 69	19 2	
Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	1,696	697	316	88	1	47	100	428 41	14	5
Mercer County New York: Buffalo (city)	1, 212	327 1, 123	23	19		3 6	59	7	1	1
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County	187 224 7, 299 243	107 129 4, 257 72	14 1 108 114	10 2 3	3	1 24 61 11	6 31 1, 102 17	49 37 1, 744 27		21 2
Syracuse (city)	272 397	230 183	10 82	1		1 20	31	22 80	1 1	
Franklin County	1,979 578	1, 036 1, 866 897 172 901	152 102 424 148 48	113 13 15 23 20	13 50 8 34 3	28 72 24 19 27	158 205 186 86 80	338 224 420 96 150	11 2 3 	6 16 2 7
Pennsylvania: Allegheny CountyFayette County Montgomery County	853 66 74	194 52 62	68	417 I	4	7	151 12 4	6		6
Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390	6, 275	236	2		35	434	403	5	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District. Virginia: Norfolk (city)	91 1, 149 728	66 584 446	6 223 48	16 61	1 5	3 2 6	102 44	7 206 115	1 1I	1 8
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	128 621 3, 525	91 482 3, 013	11 39 205	5 79	6	19 15	8 27 72	4 43 134	8	7
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	4, 080	1,614	634	748	51	37	195	730	60	11
1 Caraifed areas include these with 10	N 000 or	more n	opulat	ion and	d other	areas t	hose w	rith les	s than	100.000

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table V.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931

	1			Delinq	uency c	ases			
			Dete		are over pecified		or long	er in	Not re-
Area served by court	Total cases	No de- tention care		tion	Other insti- tution	Jail or police sta- tion <sup>3</sup>	place of	Place of care not re- ported	wheth- er de- tention care was given
Total cases 5	56, 110	33, 804	183	13, 902	4, 888	1,428	267	2	1, 636
State total: Utah	2, 935	2, 552	29	154	4	72	115		9
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	150,000	00 500	101	10 007	4 05-				
LATION Mobile Country		30, 509	131	13, 607	4, 857	1, 257	44	2	1,623
Alabama: Mobile County California:	160	63	1	85		10			1
San Diego County	1, 617 626	1,059 262	2	452 331	10	77 26		<b>-</b>	17
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia	445	320		122	2	1			6
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	1, 927 608	1, 509 566	4	412	3	21		1	1
Georgia: Fulton County	1, 186	696	2	483	1	34		 	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$
Indiana: Lake County	350	188	2	145	3	8			4
Marion County	617	204	1	384		2	1	1	24
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	457	222	3	197	5	30			
Caddo Parish	338	88	3	41	3	10			193
Orleans Parish	924 2,884	405 2, 702	4		516 168	1	1		2 8
Michigan:			1			,	,		
Kent County Wayne County	507 2, 965	303 1, 173	15	198	4 3				2 3
Minnesota:	1			2, 111					
Hennepin County Ramsey County	1, 203 409	1,003 247	51		91	129 70			15 1
New Jersey:				20.					
Hudson County Mercer County	1,696	994 381		691 59	4				7
New York:									
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1, 212	815		396	1				
Buffalo)	187	127	3		57				
Monroe County	7, 299	91 3, 665	2		133 3, 593				39
Rensselaer County	243	152			76				15
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	272 397	$\frac{35}{254}$	1	235	118		24	<del></del> -	2
Ohio.			2						
Franklin County Hamilton County	1, 855 2, 550	802 1, 321	1 1	719 1, 143	7	304	1		27 69
Mahoning County	1, 979	1,015		886	2	75			1
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	578 1, 247	360 819		$\frac{145}{187}$	20	65 183	2 2		5 36
Pennsylvania:	853	50		202		1			409
Allegheny CountyFayette County	66	48		393	1	17			409
Montgomery County	74	9	2	63					
Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390	5, 105	26	1, 526	17	<u></u>	11		705
South Carolina: Greenville	91	70			2	18			1
Utah: Third District	1, 149	957	3	154	2	28			5
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	728	353	3	285	1	80			6
Pierce County	128	21		78		29			
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	621 3, 525	360 1, 692		207 1, 819	2	48			4 12
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	0,020	1,002		1,019	' '				12
LATION	4,080	3, 295	52	295	31	171	223		13
1 Specified areas include those with 10	00 000 or	moren	opulatio	n and o	ther are	e thos	o with	loss tha	n 100 000

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
 Includes a few cases o children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time

elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than one place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts

Table VIA.—Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

				D -		.1!						
				•	ys' de							
					eason	for re	eren	ce to	court			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of careless- ness or mis- chief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 3	51, 278	23, 115	13, 706	1, 625	2, 982	3, 123	3, 048	812	1, 304	397	1,078	88
State totals: Connecticut Utah	3, 698 2, 545		1, 222 552	22 69	132 346	125 123	161 66	76 46	84 68	3 75	156 48	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	45, 472			1, 478	2, 504	2, 936	2,809	704	1, 084	302	946	88
Alabama: Mobile County California:	142	78	14		32	7	4		7			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	1, 384 486	467 310	214	270 53	74 32	146 4	124 53	30 22	8 6	16	35 4	
Bridgeport (city) Hartiord (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	376 612 346 1, 668 498 999	188 221 221 841 177 573	110 267 46 387 128 240	1 105 4	15 16 9 87 54 19	20 41 6 35 30 63	24 29 13 137 85 59	12 14 4 10 14 4	3 5 9 40 4 10	1 10 27	2 18 37 16 6	
Indiana:  Lake County  Marion County  Iowa: Polk County  Louisiana:	221 404 360	110 270 160	31 32	3 17	40 2 13	9 6 13	18 80 49	10 5 12	3 4 4	1 1	1 6	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	277 840 2, 615	116 423 817	63 216 1, 413	22 17 10	5 127	26 2 41	11 108 139	1 7 14	29 62 41	2 4 1	1 12	2
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	431 2, 664	243 1, 750	62 295	59 53	25 250	1 32	25 125	9 54	5 92	1 5	8	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	990 310	500 193		163 31	13 4	7 14	77 18	17 5	26 3	13 4	4 10	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County New York:	1, 520 391	655 237	306 82		299 28	25 3	152 21	23	54 19	1 1	5	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	1, 118	692	321	2		36	45	6	14		2	
Buffalo) Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County.	173 190 6, 416 195 256 338		2, 112 11	25  10	3 63 84 7	19 11 514 13	7 11 451 12 3 13	5 63 3 3	6 250 4 6 12	5	277 	83 2
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	1, 579 1, 941 1, 613 360 1, 110	702 955 551 143 565	498 56	32 134 22 29	140 10 232 89 35	172 267 121 35 61	66. 54. 71 20 62	62 34 25 7 25	17 22 41 7 20	28 28 3 2 13	10 104 49 1 41	1
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County. Montgomery County. Philadelphia (city and county)	721 55 65 6, 524	352 45 55 2, 167		7	115 i 183	38  689	122 6 5	11 4  59	6 2 142	32	257	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District. Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	75 978 595	56 499	1 156 112	17 59	147 34	6 57 28	7 34 26	11 6	2 6 31	3 20 35	31	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	84 530 3, 022		680	60 259	2 11 142	2 49 286	4 12 112	1 13 95	4 52	1 21 22	3	
POPULATION	5,806	2, 605	1, 595	147	478	187	239	108	220	95	132	

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.  $^2$  Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table VIB.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931.

				G	irls'	delinq	uency	cases				
				Reas	on f	or refe	rence	to cou	ırt			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 2	8, 602	1,094	781	90	885	1,311	2, 335	1, 709	157	112	90	38
State totals: Connecticut	517	107	52		00	39	120	147	-		1.5	
Utah	390	42	38	1	28 120	40	56	45	7 15	2 25	15	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	7, 631	950	690	82	723	1, 222	2, 132	1, 511	128	90	65	35
Alabama: Mobile County	18	1	0307	02	1	3	4	9	120	30	-03	- 30
California: San Diego County	233	27	25	31	15	35	51	45	1		3	
San Francisco County Connecticut:	140	5		i	8	45	58	21			2	
Bridgeport (city)	69 92	18 9	11		1 5	4 7	17 35	17	1		;-	
New Haven (city)	23	3	1		1		4	31		1	1	
District of Columbia	259 110	17 15	45	8	17	19 22	125 31	8 22	7	4	9	
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	187	34	64		3	23	47	2	4	10		
Lake County	129	8	9		6	6	42	57	1			
Marion County Iowa: Polk County	213 97	20 9	7 6	2	10	17	116	34	1	8	1	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	61	6		1	2	8	12	18	3	2		,
Orleans Parish	84	19	7 7	2			41		14	1	1	1
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	269	42	51	1	4	16	126	19	5		5	
Kent County Wayne County	76 301	15 20	2	2	10 81	31	20 79	29 81	5	<u>i</u> -		
Minnesota:	ļ								1			
Hennepin County Ramsey County	213 99	43 23	6	1	6	22 10	59 27	62 37	1	6	4	
New Jersey: Hudson County	176	10	3	Ì	43	22	55	41	1		1	}
Mercer County	52	17	2		4	1	17	8	3			
New York: Buffalo (city)	94	47	3			14	23	7				
Eric County (exclusive of Buffalo)	14	2				3	2	4	2	1		
Monroe County	34	4	1			5	5	19				
New York (city)	883 48	138 5	66	1	11 29	284	250 5	71 5	30		1	31
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	16 59	6	2		3		4	1				
Ohio:		,		1	20	3	16	16				
Franklin County	276 609	28 67	3 57	1 6	61 14	15 105	51 152	108 173	8	6 8	17	1
Mahoning County	366	36	39		95	32	48	102	9	ĭ	4	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	218 137	31 15	31 10	1	36 2	40 11	23 46	54 45	3	1	6	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	132	10			24	25	53	17	2	1		
Fayette County	11					1	6	4				
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	9	3					5	1				
ty)	866	85	156		45	251	<b>23</b> 5	65	y	14	5	1
County	16	8	1		1	4	1		1			
Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	171 133	17 10	9 8	2	60 17	20 18	30 45	22 16	2 11	8 5	3	
Washington:									•••	1	•	
Pierce County Spokane County	44 91	10 13	4	1	1 4	9 31	2 14	20 19		1 5		
Spokane County	503	51	43	15	71	50	88	178	2	5		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POP- ULATION	971	144	91	8	162	89	203	198	29	22	25	
						00	-00	-00			-0	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other

courts.

Table VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 43 courts serving specified areas and 100 courts serving other areas during 1931 <sup>1</sup>

	De	linquency o	ases
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases <sup>2</sup>	59, 880	38, 060	21, 82
te totals:	4.015	0.405	
Connecticut Utah	4, 215 2, 935	2, 485 1, 324	1, 73 1, 61
EAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	53, 103	34, 097	19, 00
Alabama: Mobile County	160	160	
California: San Diego County	1,617	€35	98
San Francisco County	626	626	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (eity)	445	178	20
Hartford (city)	704	332	3
New Haven (city)	369	369	
District of Columbia	1,927	1,462	46
Florida: Dade County	608	281	3:
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	1, 186	1, 186	
Lake County	350	284	(
Marion County	617	451	10
Iowa: Polk County	457	258	1
Louisiana:	338	210	
Caddo Parish	924	924	1
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 884	2, 884	
Michigan:	F.0-7	507	1
Kent CountyWayne County	507 2, 965	507 2, 965	
Minnesota:			
Hennepin County	1, 203	1, 203	
Ramsey County	409	409	
New Jersey: Hudson County	1, 696	1,696	
Mercer County	443	443	
New York:	***		
Buffalo (city)	1, 212	1, 212	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	187	187	
Monroe County	224	224	
New York (city) Rensselaer County	7, 299	7, 299	
Syracuse (city)	$\frac{243}{272}$	243 272	
Westchester County	397	394	
Ohio:			
Franklin County	1, 855	575 108	1, 2
Mahoning County	2, 550 1, 979	412	2, 4 1, 5
Montgomery County	578	183	1, 3
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 247	369	l s
Allegheny County Fayette County	853	853	
Fayette County	66	66	
Montgomery County	74	74	
Philadelphia (city and county)	7, 390	1, 917	5, 4
South Carolina: Greenville County	91	77	
Utah: Third District	1, 149 728	446 728	7
Washington:	120	120	
Pierce County	128	128	
Spokane County	621	222	3
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 525	645	2, 8
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	6, 777	3, 963	2, 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other

courts.

Table VIIIa.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by 43 courts serving specified areas and 96 courts serving other areas during 19311

						Boys' d	Boys' delinquency cases	y cases					
		Child k	Child kept under super- vision of court	r super-		Child r	Child not kept under supervision of court	ınder sup	ervision o	f court		Case	
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency or indi-	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Committed to		Referred without commitment to-	without ent to-	Restitu-	Other	open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		ficer su- pervis- ing	vidual super- vising	rary care of an in- stitution	nnssed or ad- justed	Institu- tion	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs or- dered	tion of	action	
Total cases 1	51, 278	14, 819	849	693	22, 854	3, 975	231	192	613	1,903	2, 231	2, 874	14
State totals: Connecticut Utah.	3, 698 2, 545	1,384	33 40	~ ∞	1,679	215	14	21	47 8	64 355	136 110	101 84	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	45, 472	12, 999	772	647	20, 451	3,657	210	181	562	1, 239	2,007	2, 734	13
Alabama: Mobile County.	142	27	2	2	31	65	C1		1	1 1 1 1	5	œ	
San Diego County.	1,384	218 346	7	31	27. 19.	32	C11-	9	10		133	225	
Connectivit: Bridgeport (city) Hardrod (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Geogra: Fulton County	376 612 346 1, 668 999	122 165 224 600 154 385	20 329 21	23	185 306 58 418 224 30	5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	31	10 0 8	∞ α α 4 × ∞ α	23 5	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	61 170 15 324	
Dolana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	221 404 360	8814 84	35	5	18 71 153	25.5 27.5 27.5	S	86161	12	13	9 3	6 168 6	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	277 840 2, 615	55	17	6	65 107 1,849	55 199 381	∞r-4	23	4 14 15	19 39 44	19 5 5	467	2
Midnigan: Kent County. Wayne County.	431 2, 664	196 1,478	6 24	70	134	297	-		1		29	$\frac{1}{279}$	
Annuesota. Hennepin County. Ramsey County.	990	397 180	0100		74	25.0		7 6		<b>∞</b>	15	295	

1 4	10	248 8 10	1	40	19	24 1		65	5	31	34	109	140 1
-	n	255	11-	96 430	 	28		514	4.84	98	752	218	224
232	69	347	12	0 %	72	9		140	7 5	22	38	28	664
6		m	4 10	5 226	61	01		7.4	- 7	10	10	13	51
		4		28	98	15				5	∞ ¢	13	=
11		1 6		8		5		8		-	2	- 5	21
439	115	378 27 13		35	39.8	32	65		688		14.	67	318
559	773 25	2, 601 128 128			1,054		-	4.652	370	127	271	2,089	2, 403
20		151	1 1		9 5	35	7	2		-		9	46
				3		4	4			28	9 2		77
255		2,640			91		649				15	480	1,850
1,520	1,118	6, 416	338	1,579	1,613	1,110	721	6. 524	27.8	595	230	3,022	5, 806
New Jersey: Hudson County. Mercer County.	New 7 ork:  Buffalo (city)  Eric County (exclusive of Buffalo)	New York (city) Renselaer County Straouse (city)	Westchester County.	Franklin County Hamilton County	Mahoning County	Oregon: Multnomah CountyPennsylvania:	Allegheny County Favette County	Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	South Carolina: Greenville County	Virginia: Norfolk (city)	Pierce County. Spokane County.	Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. <sup>3</sup> Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table VIIIb.—Disposition of girls' delinquency cases by 43 courts serving specified areas and 67 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

	court		disposi- further tion of action case	68 508 505 2	4 47 7 11 27 6	38 437 471 2		3 19	13 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 8 1 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	2 4 9 3	2 1 59		2 30
	Child not kept under supervision of court	Referred without commitment to-	Ageney or indi- vidual	1 320	1 44	4 287		4	21 21 4 4 4 5 5	137	4-6		
Girls' delinquency cases	t under sı	Referre	v Insti- tution	101	11 2	128 94		21	0000				
delinque	d not kep	Committed to-	1- Agenev or indi- vidual	0 140						5	000	1	6116
Girls	Chile	1	Institu- tion	1, 100	883	957		27.3	- 45 5 5 5 5 7 1 1 45 5 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16	110	14	12
			or ad-	2,819	891 800 800	2, 457	8	233	55.475.2	25 108 27	10 4 107	522	16
	r super-	Under tempo-	rary care of an in- stitution	347	X	328		15	10	5 4 5 13	00	17	390
	Child kept under super- vision of court	Agency or indi-	vidual super- vising	130	51	104		es .	14	2133	9	1-	
	Child k	Proba- tion of-	ficer su- pervis- ing	2, 559	117	2, 328	63	19	4 4 11 91 10 115	46%	15	22 154	37.
		Total		8, 602	517	7, 631	<u>s</u>	140	99 23 259 110 187	129 213 97	61 269	76 301	213
	-	Alea Server by court		Total cases 1	State totals: Connecticut Utah	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	Alabama: Mobile County	San Diego County San Francisco County	Connected:: Bridgeport (city) Harlord (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	Indiana Lake County Marion County Jowa: Polk County	Louisana: Coulon Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Articology Wayne County	Hennesona Ramsey County

176 64 52 33 1 1 40 62 6 2 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15 55 3	883 476 2 63 188 137 1 1 4 4 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	276         57         26         4         276         50         1         5         3         3         3         3         1         4         1         4         276         13         1         67         94         3         40         17         32         4         17         32         40         3         40         3         40         17         32         40         17         32         40         17         32         40         17         32         40         11         32         40         41         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40	25 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	38 7 7 63 63 109 204 6 8 3 169	143 12 10 33 30 71
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	New York: Buffalo (city) Frie County (exclusive of Buffalo) Monroe County	New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County.	Franklin County. Hamilton County. Mahoning County. Norigoniery County. Oregon: Multuomah County.	Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Caralina: Greenville County	Utah: Third District. Virginal: Nort.lk (city) Washington: Pierce County Wisconsh: Milwaukee County	Areas with Less Than 100,000 Population

1 Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table IX.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931.

			Dep	pendency	and neg	elect cas	ses		
				White o	hildren				Chil-
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Col- ored chil- dren	dren whose color was not re- ported
Total cases 2	21, 613	18, 642	11, 499	5, 817	776	279	271	2, 970	1
State total: Utah	204	204	155	41	8				====
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	19, 765	16, 868	9, 985	5, 631	726	271	255	2, 896	1
Alabama: Mobile County	5	2	1		1			3	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city).	349 842 49	323 769 49	241 332 19	52 349 28	18 40 2	11 15	1 33	26 73	<b>-</b>
District of Columbia	297 658	136 630	118 581	1 27	17	7	3	161 28	
Florida: Dade County	401	345	345					56 56	
Lake County Marion County	225 242	147 189	57 184	80 2	6 3	4		78 53	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	404	360	323	36		1		44	
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish	155 352	142 244	140 121	19	1 33	<u>î</u> -	70	13 108	
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Kent County	314 275	223 273	94	48 71	77		4	91	
Wayne County Minnesota:	766	667	224	348	56	14	25	99	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	296 193	292 177	209 145	55 31	28		1	16	
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	71	64	33	31				7	
Buffalo) Monroe County	107 192	104 189	76 68	28 119	1	<u>-</u> -		3	
New York (city) Rensselaer County	4, 173 162	3, 674 160	1, 556 136	1, 911 22	26	168	13	498 2	l
Syracuse (city)	116	114	65	48			1	2	
Westchester County Ohio:	438	390	118	205	55	10	2	48	
Franklin County Hamilton County	729 371	619 256	576 215	27 26	13	1 1	2	110 115	
Mahoning County Montgomery County	188 348	161 245	96 236	44	10	1 1	10	27 103	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	646	634	526	64	18	4	22	12	
Allegheny County Fayette County	909 4	735 3	380	334 1	20	1		174	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	7	4	4					3	
county)	3, 654	2, 796	1, 462	1, 218	47	17	52	858	
County	58 172 159	49 172 126	49 125 122	39	8 2		1	33	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County	48 174	46 171	44 153	1 10	1	<u>-</u>	3	2 3	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	1, 216	1, 188	618	351	200	9	10	28	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	1, 848	1, 774	1, 514	186	50	s	16	74	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table X.—Reason for reference to court of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 39 courts serving specified areas and 38 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

	F	amilies re	presente	ed in dep	endency	and neg	lect cas	es
			Re	ason for	reference	e to cour	t	
Area served by court	Total	With- out ade- quate care or support from parent or guar- dian	Aban- don- ment or deser- tion	A buse or cruel treat- ment	Living under condi- tions injuri- ous to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public care		Not re- ported
Total cases 2	11, 353	8, 516	762	284	1, 104	672	11	4
State total: Utah	101	59	13	6	18	5		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	10, 482	7, 911	726	251	1, 013	572	5	4
Alabama: Mobile County California:	3		1		2			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	239 403 23 186 357 251	106 358 17 162 299 188	8 9 11 8 1	29 3 1 2 11 5	66 32 4 8 13 56	30 1 1 2 26 1	1	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Loulsiana:	142 139 239	90 131 156 58	7 2 10 2	9 6 7	23 6 10 20	13 57		
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	261 207	231 170	21 19	1 1	8 12	10		i
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	142 376	136 346	1 7	2	2 23	1		
Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	180 103	149 102	15	2	13 1			1
Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	30	17 9	1		12	33		
Buffalo)  Monroe County  New York (city)	58 85 2, 021	79 1, 779	26 7	20	15 5 152	44		
Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	94 95 282	71 3 143	3 4	3	5 9 13	8 78 122	2	
Franklin County	379 199 130 197 409	242 88 99 146 319	15 18 3 21 6	13 5 1 8 24	83 63 3 19 56	25 23 24 3 4	2	1
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County	408 3 2	341 1 2	56 1		1	11		
Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city)	1, 758 37 83 91	1, 192 21 47 59	358 1 12 6	75 3 4 2	100 11 17 24	33 1 3		
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	31 114 628	19 65 470	7 8 50	3 10	2 31 93	3 7 4		1
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	871	605	36	33	91	100	6	<b></b>

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.  $^1$  Exclusive of the total for Utah, which is included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table XI.—Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 41 courts serving specified areas and 99 courts serving other areas during 1931.

						Dependen	Dependency and neglect cases	dect cases					
		Child ker	Child kept under supervision of court	pervision		Child	Child not kept under supervision of court	ınder supe	rvision of	court		,	
Area served by court	Total	Proba-	Agency	Under tempo-	Case dis-	Co	Committed to—	1	Referred without commitment to—	without nent to—	1	c ase held open	Dispo- sition
		tion officer super- vising	or indi- vidual super- vising	rary care of an insti- tution		Insti- tution	Agency	Indi- vidual	lnsti- tution	Agency or indi- vídual	dispo-	further	ported
Total cases 2	22, 317	4, 313	1, 579	1, 838	5,090	2,873	3, 433	438	255	978	489	1,030	1
State totals: Connecticat. Utah	753 204	* * *	19	9	19 88	394	41 5	62	6.9	67	64	55	1 1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	19, 990	3, 418	1, 476	1,678	4,870	2, 513	3, 312	368	190	874	426	864	1
Alabama: Mobile County	5					1	3		1	1			
California: San Diego CountySan Francisco County	349 842	66 22 22	1	7	202	50	678	-	3	36	13	∞	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	66			1	15	83	က်	1			1	9	
New Haven (city)	911	on.			=-	\$ E	02	4	-	n	35	0	
District of Columbia	297	- 5	210	191	12	C) 7	22.5	2	-	169	e1 %	<u> </u>	
Georgia: Fulton County	†01 †01	<del>,</del> ≈0	7 61	33	200		10	0	- 01	44	-	217	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Indiana: Lake County	225	29	46	6	30	7.0		œ	30	22	15	4	
Marion CountyIowa: Polk County	242	115	99 1	112	147	94	11	m	4	12	11	980	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	155	91	6	21	∞;	25	10	35	40	13	∞ 0	9	1
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	352	41	3	21	28	2.58 8.38	105	77	3 77	g m	400	77	
Michigan: Kent County	275	111	391	32	154 68	32	22	2		2	9	111	

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	160	127				9			55		G#	30	2		112						-		17		14	œ	37		103
	1	4			16	1, 258		4	7.5		123	42	1	5	112		871		7	205	6	21	12		=======================================	15	129		895
	596	193	71	107	192	4, 173	162	116	438		67.7	371	188	348	949		60ô	4	_	3, 654	28	172	159		48	174	1, 216		2, 327
Minnesota:	Hennepin County	Ramsey County	Buffalo (city)	Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo).	Monroe County	New York (city)	Rensselaer County	Syracuse (city)	Westchester County	Obio	Franklin County	Hamilton County.	Mahoning County	Montgomery County	Oregon: Multnomah County-	Fennsylvania:	A negneny County	rayette County	Montgomery County	Philadelphia (city and county)	South Carolina: Greenville County	Utah: Third District	Virginia: Norfolk (city)	Washington:	Pierce County	Spokane County.	Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	ABEAS WITH LESS THAN 100 000 Bonn	3

<sup>1</sup> Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census. <sup>3</sup> Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other courts.

Table XII.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	C	ases of	delinqu	ent child	ren disc	charged	from su	pervisio	n
				Rea	ason for	dischar	ge		
Area served by court	Total	Con- duct of child satis- fac- tory or con- ditions im- proved	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to agency or indi- vidual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris- diction of court	Other reason	Not re- port ed
Total cases 2	13, 150	8, 386	1, 279	269	1, 572	210	490	936	
State totals:									_
Connecticut Utah	1, 333 435	708 210	117 141	19 9	89 31	22 6	31 15	347 23	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	11, 768	7, 709	1, 081	230	1, 490	186	439	625	
Alabama: Mobile County	29	22			3		1	3	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	168 407	122 307	2	8 20	37	3 9	28 23	5 10	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	56	35			8	4	2	7	
Hartford (city)	230	136			24	2	5	63	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	205 628	143 381	42	2 3	10 60	52	2 45	6 86	
Florida: Dade County	141	93	6	6	6	32	22	5	1
Georgia: Fulton County	433	283	11	45	52	7	34	1	
Lake County	167 18	95 14	10	13	16	6	14	12	
Iowa: Polk County	142	86		9	32	1	8	. 6	
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota:	199 1, 452	96 1, 134	3	2	76 257	4 5	13 23	32	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey:	712 330	612 306		24	54 10	3 4	7 2	12 8	
Hudson County	299 505	15	180 464	3	41 35	9	4 1	47 5	
New York: Buffalo (city) Erie County (exclusive of	187	139	1	4	37		5	1	
Buffalo)	139	119		2	10	1		7	
Monroe County New York (city)	100 2, 617	2, 083	24	35	9 350	6	49	68	
New York (city) Rensselaer County	8	3	2		3				
Syracuse (city)	11 236	185	1	3	11 31	11		5	
Hamilton County	158	65	3	10	27	11	27	15	
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	158 297	89 183	3 6	12 8	28 26	3 6	14 39	9 28	
Fayette County	1				1				
Philadelphia (city and coun- ty)	827	255	248	15	97	24	<b>3</b> 5	153	
South Carolina: Greenville County	24	14		1	7	<u> </u>	1	1	
Utah: Third District	227	110	67	2	28	3	8	9	
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	231 426	184 312	1 7	1 1	22 82	3 4	16 7	4 13	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1, 382	1, 677	198	39	82	24	51	311	<b></b> -

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and

other courts.

Table XIII.—Reason for discharge in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931.

	Cases	of deper	ndent aı	nd negleo	ted chil vision	idren d	ischarged	l from s	uper-
				Rea	ason for	dischar	ge	s d n Other d Feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason and the feason	
Area served by court	Total	Con- duct of child satis- factory or con- ditions im- proved	period speci-	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to in- stitu- tion	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to agency or in- divi- dual	Where- abouts of child un- known or moved from juris diction of court		Not re- port- ed
Total cases	4, 192	2, 578	60	119	492	471	258	211	3
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	3, 846	2, 442	57	95	477	425	160	187	3
California: San Diego CountySan Francisco County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	33 122 196 130 57	9 63 96 93	2	2	8 4 4 2	3 30 77 14 15	13 19 10 4 8	2 9 11	1
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County	84	24 2		10	23	10	1	16	
Marion County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	56 65 591	8 21 426		11 1 1	6 11 46	5 20 52	8 3 25	9	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	153 54	80 43		8	28 2	29 9	1	7	
Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	35 1, 252 1 2	2 23 885	11	39	2 247 1	10 29	15	24	2
Ohio: Hamilton County Montgomery County	3 6 94	1 1 25	3	2	2 5 3	19	40	2	
Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville	407	226	40	20	20	57	11		
County	9 492	381	1		63	5 41	2	6	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION.	346	136	3	24	15	46	98	24	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm I}$  Specified courts include those with 100,000 or more population and other courts those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

Table XIV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by 34 courts serving specified areas and 62 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

	Cas	es of deli	nquent c	hildren	discharge	d from s	supervis	ion
A way garward by court				Duration	of super	vision		,
Area served by court	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not report ed
Total cases 2	13, 150	4, 955	4, 506	2, 245	699	462	281	
state totals: Connectleut Utah	1, 333 435	622 234	400 165	255 30	41 5	8	7	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	11, 768	4, 251	4, 111	2, 021	662	445	276	:
Alabama: Mobile County	29	29						
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	168 407	86 243	54 95	21 31	5 16	1 15	1 7	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	56 230	22 26	19 73	10 106	5 18	5	2	
New Haven (city) District of Columbia	$\frac{205}{628}$	136 122	61 268	8 154	58	17	9	
Florida: Dade CountyGeorgia: Fulton County	141 433	109 69	32 179	150	34	1		
Judiana: Lake County	167	100	59	7	1			
Marion CountyIowa: Polk County	18 142	14 48	61	3 24	6	3		
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	199 1, 452	51 353	83 624	58 268	7 121	69	17	
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	712 330	291 75	320 158	68 47	23 29	9 21	1	
New Jersey: Hudson County	299	33	41 114	168 66	26 6	27 14	4 128	
Mercer County New York: Buffalo (city)	505 187	177 35	50	88	3	10	1 123	
Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo)	139	11	10	83	23	10	2	
Monroe County	100	25	46	12	12 52	4 7	1	
New York (city) Rensselaer County	2, 617 8	1,384	987 4	185	52		I	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	$\frac{11}{236}$	11 63	50	66	33	22	2	
Ohio: Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	158 158 297	62 8 148	47 27 100	23 39 35	14 21 8	11 43 5	1 20	
Pennsylvania: Fayette County Philadelphia (city and county).	827	292	153	88	82	138	74	
South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third District	$\frac{24}{227}$	100	14 101	$\frac{3}{22}$	4			
Virginia: Norfolk (city) Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	$\frac{231}{426}$	21 101	111 169	67 118	16 37	13	3	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	1, 382	704	395	224	37	17	5	

Specified areas include those with 100,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.
 Exclusive of totals for Connecticut and Utah, which are included in figures for specified courts and other

courts.

Table XV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 23 courts serving specified areas and 31 courts serving other areas during 1931 1

		~~~~~						
	Cases	of deper	ndent ar	id negle superv	cted chil	dren d	ischarge	ed from
Area served by court				Duration	of super	vision		
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	1 year, less than 18 months	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not re- ported
Total cases	4, 192	1, 673	1, 105	515	270	356	272	1
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	3, 846	1, 540	1,011	447	247	332	268	1
California: San Diego County San Francisco County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County MarionCounty Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York: Buffalo (city) Mooroe County New York: Vew York (city)	33 122 196 130 57 84 2 56 65 591 153 54 2 35 1, 252	15 41 58 93 28 33 2 28 26 777 48 28	12 31 52 35 26 21 18 17 95 21 13 2 3 454	4 11 28 2 1 18 6 15 88 14 6	1 2 46 46 46 82 20 66 5 19	14 9 	1 23 3 2 6 	
Rensselaer County Westchester County Ohio:	1, 232 1 2	1 1	404			1		
Hamilton County	3 6 94	23	38	6 18	5	5	1 5	
and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	407 9 492	70 6 279	56 116	50 81	32 1 15	76 2	123 1	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	346	133	94	68	23	24	4	

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Specified areas include those with 103,000 or more population and other areas those with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census.

# Appendix.—COURTS FURNISHING STATISTICAL MATERIAL FOR 1931

Table A.—Principal city in area served by specified courts 1

Area served by court	Principal city in area served	Area served by court	Principal city in area served
Alabama: Mobile County California: San Diego County San Francisco Couuty Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County Marion County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Kent County Wayne County Wayne County Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	San Diego. San Francisco.  Washington. Miami. Atlanta. Gary. Indianapolis. Des Moines. Shreveport. New Orleans.  Grand Rapids. Detroit. Minneapolis. St. Paul. Jersey City.	New York:  Buffalo (city). Erie County (exclusive of Buffalo). Monroe County. New York (city). Rensselaer County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County. Ohio: Franklin County. Hamilton County. Mahoning County. Montgomery County. Oregon: Multiomah County. Pennsylvania: Allegheny County. Fayette County. Montgomery County. South Carolina: Greenville County. Lath: Third District Virginia: Norfolk (city). Washington: Pierce County. Spokane County.	Rochester. Troy. Yonkers. Columbus. Cincinnati. Youngstown. Dayton. Portland. Pittsburgh. Uniontown. Norristown. Greenville. Salt Lake City. Tacoma. Spokane.

 $<sup>^{-1}</sup>$  Courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population according to the 1930 census. For number of cases disposed of by each court, see table I.

Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision, by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population <sup>1</sup> during 1931

Area served by court	Principal city or horough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Depend- ency and neglect cases	Special- proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Alabama:					
Baldwin County	Fairhope	16	110	1	53
Chambers County	Lanett	9	39		1
Clarke County	Jackson	1	42	4	
Colbert County	Sheffield	5	26 13	<b></b>	71 10
Coosa County Dallas County	Goodwater	18	34		43
Escambia County	Atmore	1 3	6		6
Etowah County	Gadsden	10	3		
Fayette County Jackson County	Fayette	6	46		3
Jackson County	Scottsboro	8	8		4
Lauderdale County Macon County	Florence Tuskegee	5 8	219 22	2	26
Perry County	Marion	î	74		37
Sumter County	Yorktown	ĺ í	8		9
Washington County			24		18
Connecticut:					
Andover (town) <sup>2</sup> Ansonia (city)		13	$\frac{1}{6}$		4
Barkhamsted (town)		13	4		
Berlin (town)		3	$\hat{7}$		
Bloomfield (town) Branford (town) Bristol (city)		12			1
Branford (town)	Branford Borough	6	1		- 3
Cheshire (town)		83	39		90
Chester (town)		1	3		
			2		
Colebrook (town)			5		
Cornwall (town)			1		
Coventry (town)		12	3 4		19
Cinton (town) Colebrook (town) Cornwall (town) Coventry (town) Danbury (city) Derby (city) East Granby (town) East Hartford (town)		73	7		18
East Granby (town)			3		
		257	17		106
East Haven (town) East Windsor (town) <sup>2</sup>		6			6
Enfield (town)		1 18	6		4
Essex (town)		10	1		
Fairfield (town)		40			27
Farmington (borough)		14			
Greenwich (borough)		7	2 2		4
Haddam (town)		5	-		7
Hamden (town) Killingly (town) Litchfield (town) 2	Danielson Borough	4			3
Litchfield (town) 2	Litchfield Borough	3	1		
Manchester (town)			1		
Marlborough (town)		65	3 20		36
Meriden (city) Middlefield (town)		1 1	20		
Middletown (city)		111	10		
Middletown (city)	Woodmont Borough	2	5		
Monroe (town) 2			1		30
Naugatuck (borough)		34 470	41		30 111
Nawattan (city) New Canaan (town) New Hartford (town) Newington (town) Newington (town) New London (city)	New Canaan Borough	4.4	- 41		
New Hartford (town)	THE CERTAIN DOLOGE	ĺ	1		
Newington (town) 2		1	5		
New London (city)		149	7		65
New Milford (town) Norfolk (town)		2	9		
North Stonington (town)		1	2		
North Stonington (town)		230	56		54
Norwich (city) Norwich (town)		81	10		29
Norwich (town) Orange (town)		3	2		1
Plainfield (town)		7	4		3
Plainfield (town) Plainville (town) Plymouth (town)		7	10		
Plymouth (town)			1 4		
Pomfret (town)					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> According to the 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.

Table B.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 126 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population during 1931—Continued

Area served by court	Principal city or borough in area served	Delin- quency cases	Dependency and neglect cases	Special proceed- ings cases	Cases of children dis- charged from su- pervision
Connecticut—Continued.					
Portland (town)			9		
Preston (town) Putnam (city)		1			
Rockville (city)		13	2 2		11
ROCKY HIII (LOWD).		1 7	-		1 7
Savprook (Lown) 3		2	6		
Shelton (city) Simsbury (town)		16			
Somers (town)		6	8		7
Southbury (town)		1			1
Southington (town)	Southington Borough_	6	1		
Stamford (city) Stonington (town)		209	32		46
Stratford (town)	Stonington Borough	10 28	2		6
Suffield (town)		1 25			4
Thomaston (town)			1		
Torrington (city) Trumbull (town)		28	10		13
Wallingford (borough)		1 4			
Wallingford (town)		4	3		
Washington (town)			ĭ		
Waterbury (city)		246	39		53
Waterford (town) Westbrook (town)		5	5		
West Hartford (town)		133	1		3
West Haven (town)		174	6		43
Westport (town)		19			5
Wethersfield (town) Willimantic (city)		3			
Winchester (town)	Winsted	13 37	18 22		.4
Willelsor (town)	THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO TH	2	7		17
Windsor Locks (town)			i		
Wolcott (town) Woodbury (town) 2		3			
Illinois:			2		
La Salle County	Ottawa	12	85		5
Rock Island County	Rock Island	38	76		11
lowa: Johnson County Michigan: Muskegon County	Iowa City	28	32	3	30
Minnesota: Winona County	Muskegon Winona	180 48	91		11
New York:	" Inona	40	21		20
Chemung County	Elmira	135	116		
Clinton County Columbia County	Plattsburg	37	53 .		15
Ontario County	Hudson Geneva	63 92	187	1	33
North Carolina: Buncombe County	Asheville.	191	43 89	6	77
Ohio:			03	١	"
Allen County	Lima	192	54	3	5
Auglaize County	St. Marys. Springfield.	82 308	27		
Lake County	Painesville.	47	56	1 3	16 5
Pennsylvania: Lycoming County	Williamsport	18	28	2	
First district	Logan	246	4 -		14
Fourth district	Ogden Provo	645 354	8  -	5	60 19
Fifth district	Richfield	266	17	3	63
Sixth district	Cedar City	146	2		
Seventh district	Price	105	1  -		52
	Kanot	24			
County courts					
Irginia: Danville (city)		429	26		41
Danville (city)	Kenosha	429 151 152	26 15 121		41 23 105

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with dependency and neglect cases has

jurisdiction over wider territory.

3 Cases are for specified area, although probate court dealing with delinquency and dependency and neglect cases has jurisdiction over wider territory.





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